The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

THE CRISIS AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

A Compromise Agreed Upon by the Committee of the Border States.

Caucus of the Southern Secession Senators.

Adjournment of the South Carolina Convention.

The Conventions in Georgia and Florida.

Gov. Hicks Still Refuses to Convene the Maryland Legislature.

Great Meeting at Van Buren, Arkansas, Opposing Separate State Action.

Concentration of Troops Near Washington.

Sailing of the Star of the West from New-York with a Party of Marines.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The excitement to-day is somewhat increased. THURLOW WEED, HAMILTON FISH, ERASTUS CORNING, ISAAC BELL, and other influential New-Yorkers have arrived. While they counsel moderation and conservatism, it is understood that they are unanimous for the preservation of the Union at any cost. WEED says he sees little probability that any satisfactory compromise will be arranged.

The Committee appointed by the caucus of the Border Slave and Free States agreed—SHERMAN, of Ohio, alone dissenting—to a proposition substantially the same as CRITTENDEN'S compromise, except in two points. **First, it guarantees a jury trial to a fugitive slave in the State from which he may have escaped. Second, in the territorial clause, it provides that Kansas be admitted at once; the remaining territory to be** divided by the Missouri Compromise line—all North to be forever free, and all South to be organized into Territory, in which neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall interfere with Slavery, but when any sixty thousand square miles has a hundred thousand population, it is to be admitted as a State, free or slave, as its people choose.

Mr. SHERMAN would have accepted this if the Committee had dopted his amendment to the Constitution, providing that no more territory shall be acquired except by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, and that the act of acquisition shall admit immediately as a State, so as to prevent a future dispute over the Slavery question. Mr. SHERMAN also proposed to admit New-Mexico immediately as a State, which was rejected.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was ready to substitute this proposition for his own, if the sentiment in the Committee had been unanimous in favor of it. He says he thinks there is strong reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment yet, through the mediation of the Border States.

This is substantially the proposition before the House Republican caucus yesterday, which occupied three hours in an interesting discussion. BINGHAM and SHERMAN of Ohio, IRVINE, STEVENS, HICKMAN, GROW, CASE and DAVIES opposed its adoption, some of them with great earnestness. Several were energetically hostile to all compromise. PETTIT, of Indiana, was more conciliating in his tone, but no one decidedly favored the proposed plan of adjustment except HALL, of Pennsylvania, who, as a member of the Border State Committee, submitted it. The general feeling seemed to be that nothing will satisfy the Secessionists, even if offered, and that the best plan is to test the strength of the Government, now that matters have gone so far without just cause for Southern complaint.

The House Committee of Thirty-three also discussed this proposition, but adjourned without a vote until Monday.

A caucus of Southern Senators was held at the National Hotel last evening, to consult as to the interests of the seceding States. It is understood that they advocated separate and immediate secession—one Senator only voting in the negative. Messrs. Iverson, Fitzpatrick, Clay, Davis, Brown, Benjamin, Slidell, Johnson, Hemphill, Wigfall, Mallory and Yulee were present. Senator FITZPATRICK gave a negative vote.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Alabama and Mississippi members contemplate withdrawing to-morrow.

The Secessionists *per se* have changed their programme. Instead of pursuing any longer their idea of "plunging the Cotton States into revolution," by seducing them into individually following the lead of South Carolina in "separate State action," their present purpose is to *seem* to yield to "coöperation," by sending Commissioners from South Carolina to the other Southern States; trusting to the efforts of these Commissioners, however, to induce Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, to agree to instant action with them. One State, they see, is not strong enough to force the issue upon the South; so now they want to try the experiment by joint action of five of them.

The secession leaders may urge the fact that to postpone the revolution until a Convention of all the Southern States can be called together, is to defeat disunion altogether. Hence South Carolina yields a part of her programme of precipitation in the expectation of getting her sister Cotton States to yield something of their disposition to make haste slowly.

Conversations with prominent secession leaders indicate that—in pursuance of the policy above indicated—they are determined to avoid the firing of a first gun against the General Government. They intend to provoke Mr. BUCHANAN into "coercion of a State;" and they predict, with a good deal of self-gratulation, that within fifteen days from this time, Mr. BUCHANAN will invade Southern soil to put down secession. They admit that so long as the General Government can remain on the defensive, its position is a strong one, and that it will be difficult to unite the South in arms against it; but they do not doubt their ability to provoke attack.

I do not understand that Mr. BUCHANAN proposes anything of the sort. His failure to reinforce forts not already in the hands of the revolutionists shows that he does not intend to rely upon the army to repress secession. If a Collector goes to Charleston and is prevented from fulfilling his duties, the President will clearly have the power to prevent merchant vessels going into that port, because there is, practically, no Custom-House there. The people will demand of him the assumption of this responsibility; and in thus blockading the port by naval force, the Government will still maintain a position in which the attack must come from the Secessionists. Even the firing of a gun from Sumter, to bring a merchant vessel to, or to sink her if she fails to obey the order, will not be a gun against South Carolina; and the leaders say emphatically that they will not fire the first gun. A day or two will probably show whether this declaration is sincere or only a feint.

Capt. STONE has received his commission from the President, and is actively engaged in the work of organizing the militia of the district. Mayor BERRETT, a Virginian, vigorously opposes these steps by the Government for the protection of the Capital, urging that the citizens are fully equal to the preservation of the peace; but the Administration justly considers it the duty of the Government and will persevere. Now that these steps are taking, a strenuous effort is making to create the impression that there never was any danger; but I have it from high secession authority that the seizure of the Capital was contemplated, although it is now abandoned.

Four hundred marines are ordered to Washington from Portsmouth, Boston and Brooklyn. As they arrive they are to be sent to Fort Washington, nine miles below Washington on the Potomac. Seventy-four went down on the steamer *Philadelphia* last night. Fifteen others arrived to-day. The secession sympathisers in Maryland express great indignation at this occupancy of that Fort, professing to consider it an imputation upon their loyalty to the Union. As it cannot be the purpose to garrison a fort with marines, it is suspected that they are sent to that post as a position from which they may be shipped any time Southward without exciting public attention, as there is no telegraphic station south of that point, this side of Richmond.

Forty tons of shot, shells and powder were forwarded from your City yesterday by Adams' Express for New-Orleans—reported to be destined for Mexico, but believed to be for Louisiana.

Several volunteer companies of Washington were on parade yesterday, and being dismissed were directed to carry their guns to their homes with forty rounds of ball cartriages each.

The Select Committe investigating the Indian bonds abstraction went to New-York to-day to examine witnesses. The Grand Jury adjourned until Monday week, to await an opinion from Attorney-General STANTON, which, it is understood, will be to the effect that neither BAILEY nor RUSSELL can be indicted for any offence, as BAILEY'S conduct is a mere breach of trust—**the bonds not being money belonging to the Government, and BAILEY not being their custodian by virtue of any law, as would be necessary before the Sub-Treasury law could be made to apply.**

The Pacific Railroad bill is in rather a critical condition, but its friends still hope it will be passed.

The bill for the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, will be reported by REYNOLDS at the first opportunity, and will pass at once.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

On inquiry at the proper quarter, it has been ascertained that before June last, it being found that the arms at the several arsenals were not proportionately distributed, and that the Southern arsenals were quite deficient in those supplies, a distribution was made for equalization only, and for no other object. They were principally drawn from the Springfield armory, and the arsenals at Watervliet, New-York, and Watertown, Massachusetts. The secession troubles, it is known, had not then commenced. After the distribution was completed, there remained a preponderance of arms at the North.

Lieut. Gen. SCOTT was engaged till 4 o'clock this morning, on business connected with his department.

The arrival of 17 recruits from Philadelphia, for the purpose of being drilled at the Marine Barracks at Washington, has been magnified into undue importance.

The rumor which prevailed that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* had been ordered with United States recruits to Charleston has been pronounced false by official authority.

Mr. HOGER, Postmaster at Charleston, has written to the Postmaster-General that he holds himself responsible to the Federal Government for the revenues accruing to his office. For the present, therefore, the postal arrangements will continue unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The Crittenden compromise seems to be gaining friends, who entertain the opinion that if it were fairly presented to the people, it would be accepted by them as a basis of settlement. The main difficulty, however, in the way, is that some parties are at present indisposed to offer it without assurances that others will receive it in a mutual spirit of accommodation for both North and South.

Officers from the City of New-York are here endeavoring to ferret out the complicity of the Government officers with the theft and sale of the State bonds taken from the Interior Department. The object is to prosecute in behalf of the holders of the bonds, who are threatened with loss in consequence of the attempts to recover them.

The enrollment of the District of Columbia militia will probably commence to-morrow. A plan for its reorganization was matured more than six months ago, but all the officers were not appointed until recently. The movement now is so to concentrate the militia as to be efficient for service should it be necessary at any time to call them out to preserve the peace.

Not more than one company of marines was sent yesterday to garrison Fort Washington, which is on the Potomac River, about 14 miles from Washington. The fort has had no garrison for some years. The object of supplying it with one now is to avoid the possibility of its being occupied by lawless persons as a rallying point for mischief.

The troops ordered from Leavenworth to Fort McHenry are not to be sent South, as wrongly supposed by many gentlemen from that section.

The Alabama and Mississippi delegations held a conference last night, and afterward telegraphed to the Conventions of their respective States, advising them to secede immediately, saying there is no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. They resolved to remain here awaiting the action of their States.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RECENT ACTION OF THE SOUTH—POSITION OF THE NORTH—DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861.

It requires a watchful eye to keep pace with the rapidly changing phases of the great political issues now agitating the country. While statesmen and the Press are engaged in earnest discussion of the question whether force ought to be employed for the maintainance of the Union, the silent march of events is surely advancing the hour when secession must fall to pieces of its own weight. The action of the South, itself, during the last ten days, has entirely changed the aspect of affairs. Within that time, our Southern brethren, speaking through their Senators and Representatives in Congress, have declared in most positive terms, that the hour for compromise is past, and that the Slave States are settled in determination to break up the Union. In pursuance of this policy of defiance, South Carolina has seized upon a vessel of the United States, and taken possession of Federal forts. Georgia, too, without even waiting for her own Legislative act of secession, has followed suit, and seized the United States forts at Savannah. The effect of these movements on the Northern mind has been to wipe out all party considerations, dispose of all propositions for compromise and concession, and bring the people face to face with the single inquiry—"Shall the Union be broken up, or shall we preserve it at every hazard?"

In the presence of this state of facts, it is a waste of time to discuss measures of adjustment by Congress. The people of the Free States understand this, and we find them declaring with remarkable unanimity that the Government *shall* be maintained at no matter what cost: and their Representatives in the State Legislatures are offering millions of money and tens of thousands of men for the vindication of that resolve. Meantime the North has discovered that the evils of the South are in great part imaginary, and the complaints based upon them are chiefly mere pretexts to which they are not disposed to give a willing ear any longer. Certainly they are determined not to admit these pretexts as solid reasons for disunion.

The united front presented by the North, together with the better tone of the Executive during the last few days, has worked another important change in the aspect of the absorbing question. Bear in mind that there are two classes of secession leaders. The first—of whom Senator WIGFALL and JEFFERSON DAVIS are types—are fully prepared to accept all the consequences of "separate State action," including loss of mail service, withdrawal of Federal protection, closing of Federal Courts, and a blockade of their ports, involving the necessity for civil war—initiated by the South against the General Government—and the necessity of making application for European aid to raise such blockade. But by far the larger body of secession leaders have only followed WIGFALL and DAVIS thus far for the purpose of wringing from the reluctant North a recognition of the absolute right of property in slaves, which involves all that the most ultra of them demand, and which would enable them to recover their lost control of the reins of Government. All this they expected to accomplish through the agency of a party to be built up in the Free States upon the ruins of commercial prosperity, and upon the pecuniary distress of laborers thrown out of employ. They expected to destroy utterly the credit of the Government, demoralize the people, and force us to find an escape from impending material ills, by acceding to the demands of Slavery.

In all this they have been sadly disappointed. The consolidation of the North as a unit for the Constitution as it is, which involves protection of the Federal property, and a rigid enforcement of the Revenue laws, will compel this larger class of Secessionists to choose as to their future course, and decide whether or no they will persist in immediate revolution, regardless of consequences. These will soon see that two, three, or five Cotton States cannot hope to make successful struggle against the General Government, and that they *must* have the aid of all the Slave States. In "coöperation," or joint action of the entire South, they may see some chance of ultimate success; but if they cannot expect it there, surely they will not look for it in "separate State action." Per consequence, they must swell the ranks of those who insist upon a convention of all the Slave States as a prelude to practical secession, and that secures the time so much needed to avert the threatened dangers.

I telegraphed you to night that there is a disposition to defeat, by faction, a confirmation of the nomination of MCINTYRE, the new Collector of the port of Charleston. It is doubtful whether so impolic and improper a proceeding can be maintained. If a direct **vote can be had, the nomination** will be confirmed, **but the danger is that it will be talked to death, as there is no previous question in the Senate.** It would **be difficult to devise any surer means than this of** pouring contempt on the entire secession movement, if, indeed, we are not compelled to accept the factious movement as a confession of the insincerity of all the secession gasconade. The true policy of the Secessionists, if honest, is to confirm MCINTYRE at once, and let him go down to Charleston and see if he can fulfill his duties. If he can,—if the Secessionists are unable to defy a single Collector of Customs, in Heaven's name, how are they to carry on a great revolution!

It turns out that Mr. FLOYD'S retirement from the Cabinet was not a voluntary act, in consequence of the dispute in the Cabinet relative to Major ANDERSON'S movements in Charleston harbor. While it is true that the late Secretary of War was in antagonism with the majority of the Cabinet on that issue, the real cause of FLOYD'S retirement was his course in connection with the RUSSELL & Co acceptances. The President saw very clearly that the Secretary had abused his position under circumstances that were suspicious, to say the least, and that his reputation had been compromised much too far to admit of his remaining any longer in the Executive Council. This Mr. FLOYD was made to understand and his resignation was handed in on Saturday. In short, he was compelled to resign. To cover his fall as far as possible in his letter of resignation, Mr FLOYD presented, as his impelling motive, the fact that Major ANDERSON had gone to Fort Sumter, and that the President refused to remand him back to Moultrie, in accordance with an understanding with the Charleston rebels, that no change should be made in the condition of the public defences in the harbor. This was a mere pretext, and nothing more. The reader will notice that the *Constitution* of Saturday evening last announced that the resignation was tendered on that day, "and accepted by the President." On the Monday following, Mr. BUCHANAN replied to his letter of resignation, but carefully avoids the slightest allusion to the cause assigned by Mr. FLOYD for his retirement, and as carefully avoids the use of any language that would be construed into an admission that he had parted with the Secretary upon a point of difference of opinion. The President does not even express a regret at the rupture, but coolly accepts the resignation, declines Mr. FLOYD'S services even temporarily, and says Mr. HOLT will succeed him. That is the end of Mr. FLOYD'S chapter in connection with the Administration. May it prove an instructive one to whoever, in the future, covets a Cabinet position, and has not the sterling integrity indispensable to the acceptable discharge of its duties. S.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Mr. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented the resolution of a public meeting in New-Jersey in favor of sustaining the Union. Laid on the table.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution of inquiry, that the Secretary of War give the Senate a copy of any orders issued from the Department to the officers commanding the fortifications in South Carolina since the 1st of November; also, a copy of any plans or recommendations relative to increasing the forces, or otherwise, in the forts and arsenals in Virginia, or any of the States of the South, by the Commander-in-Chief, and if any action or order was issued in pursuance thereof. Laid over.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a petition of MOSES GALE, of Massachusetts, asking that an amendment to the Constitution be made, that it may recognize the existence of God. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SLIDELL'S resolution to expel the Associate Press reporter from the reporter's gallery, was taken up. After a brief discussion he withdrew it.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition of the citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) the Pacific Railroad bill (House bill) was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD said that he should vote for the bill, although he had some objection to it. He preferred the more northerly route, but should vote for this proposition, as it had been the one great object of his life to secure such a grand result. The great evil of our times is sectionalism. Every man calls on every other man for compromise, and to devise some new means to cement together the States, which, it is apprehended, are in danger of falling apart. He had listened to every measure that had been suggested to avert the evil, but here was one for which he was prepared to vote. He wanted it to be known that at every day and hour it was apprehended the Union was falling to pieces; yet that Congress had placed on the statute books, as a recorded fact, an appropriation of ninety six millions of dollars to bind together the North and the South, the East and the West, by a material bond. It is a great measure of conciliation, pacification, compromise and of union. The bill gives exact and equal justice to all. There is one interest and civilization at the North—another interest and civilization at the South. This measure equally provides for the progress and development of the Northern civilization, as well as that of the South. He thought the outlay would be amply returned. The advance of railroads and the spread of civilization will develop the industry of the North and the South, and give material prosperity and aggrandizement to the United States, surpassing all that would be accomplished by any policy that could ever be pursued by the Government. In thirty years the wealth and population of the United States will be doubled. He referred to the great success of the canal in New-York, connecting the great lakes with tide-water. The Pacific Railroad was no sectional work, but a great national enterprise, which, if completed, would extend American principles over the Pacific coast and to the Asiatic nations.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said that, after what he had heard, he could not hope that his amendment would be accepted. He claimed that the great Northwest would not only not be benefited but injured by the route provided in this bill. He had been told that the bill would save the Union. If so, he was willing to vote for it. He was a Union man, and if the South were willing to take money for their principles, he would give it, provided that when they got it they would leave the Union. Mr. RICE then offered an amendment providing for another route from Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to amend so as to make the route run from the mouth of the Kansas River.

Mr. GWIN hoped that no amendments would be put on the bill unless they were of vital importance. Although he was in favor of the proposed terminus, yet he thought it dangerous to load the bill with amendments.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that he was in favor of perfecting the bill. It was right that both branches of Congress should deliberate upon and perfect any measure.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought the amendment of the Senator from Missouri right, and should vote for it. He also thought we ought to perfect the bill and make it as good as possible.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that he should vote for the substitute of the Senator from Minnesota, and if that failed, he would vote for the House bill. He was and always had been in favor of any road connecting us with the Pacific coast.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. PUGH, LATHAM, FESSENDEN, POLK and others.

Mr. POLK'S amendment was agreed to by yeas 35; nays 23.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that the acts of the corporation be submitted to Congress and approved before the bill takes effect.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) was opposed to conferring the privileges of the bill on any close corporation. They ought to be given to any citizen of the United States choosing to take advantage of them.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. DAVIS, BAKER and others.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE TROUBLES AT THE SOUTH.

REINFORCEMENTS ON THE WAY TO CHARLESTON.

Rumors have been current for several days that some of the idle steamers now lying up in our harbor would probably soon find employment in the honorable business of reinforcing Southern forts. The first steamer intended for this service—the *Star of the West*—is, without doubt, already on her way to Charleston with an efficient body of troops for the relief of the gallant Major ANDERSON. This steamer, which belongs to M. O. ROBERTS, and has been of late engaged in the trade to Havana and New-Orleans, was chartered a few days since by the Government, and, on Friday, was coaled with unusual dispatch, and got ready for sea. On Saturday she was cleared for Havana and New-Orleans, and late in the afternoon of the same day she proceeded apparently on her voyage.

Simultaneously with the departure of the *Star of the West*, the movement of squads of marines from the Navy-yard toward Governor's Island attracted some attention, and during Saturday night it is believed that some three hundred marines were put on board of a steam-tug from Governor's Island, and were taken down into the lower bay. Here they were undoubtedly received on board of the steamer, which, during the night, proceeded to sea.

The *Star of the West* is commanded by Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, who was formerly connected with the United States revenue service, and who enjoys, deservedly, the reputation of being one of the most energetic, courageous and capable steamship captains out of this port. That he will give a good account of himself, no one who is acquainted with him will for a moment doubt. If the steamer went to sea at midnight of Saturday, she will, if nothing prevents, arrive at Charleston bar at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, Jan. 5.

The steamer *Philadelphia* has just passed down the river with marines, it is said, to garrison Fort Washington.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Jan. 5.

There will be a meeting this evening to enroll volunteers in the regiment of Chester County, to offer their services to the Government to maintain the Constitution and inforce the laws. The meeting is called by members of all parties.

SEIZURE OF FORT MORGAN, AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 4.

Fort Morgan was taken, this morning, by the Mobile troops. It is now garrisoned by 200 men.

OTHER SEIZURES CONTEMPLATED.

WELDON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 5.

Authentic news has reached here that the forts at Pensacola, Mobile, those below New-Orleans and the military posts in Texas and on the western frontiers of Arkansas, will all be taken by the Southern people before the 4th of March.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The journals to-day publish the correspondence between the Commissioners to Washington and the President of the United States.

Hon. A. B. LONGSTREET, President of the South Carolina College, had issued a four-page pamphlet, entitled "Shall South Carolina Begin the War?" He earnestly desires the Collector on board the *Harriet Lane* to be allowed to land, and says that he should be treated politely, and introduced to Collector COLCOCK, so that the collectors of the two sovereignites could use every means to settle the respective claims in a spirit of courtesy and kindness. If the posts are reinforced it would be an unfair conflict, in which hundreds of our sons would be slain, Fort Moultrie would become deserted, and the wrath of the United States would be brought upon our devoted city. He implores the people to let the first shot come from the enemy.

The President of the Convention received a dispatch to-day from Mayor MONROE, of New-Orleans, which is as follows:

The City of New-Orleans fully sympathizes with the City of Charleston in the perils to which she is exposed, and will not fail to support her when the occasion requires action.

Mr. HUTSON offered an ordinance that all power necessary to make postal arrangements and enact postal laws be vested in the General Assembly. Passed.

Mr. KEITT offered a resolution permitting the officers in any force, regular or volunteer, raised under the order of the Convention, to hold seats in either House of the General Assembly, or any other office. Adopted.

Mr. CURTIS offered a resolution that the late Commissioners to Washington be requested to prepare, at their earliest convenience, a written statement of their oral communication to this body, and communicate the result of their recent attempt at negotiations with the President of the United States for the deliverance of the forts and other State property, said document to be deposited with the President of this body, with an injunction of secrecy until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

An order to print five thousand copies of the correspondence between the Commissioners to Washington and President of the United States, was laid on the table.

The chair and the appurtenances used on the night of the signing of the ordinance of secession were ordered to be placed in the State House at Columbia.

The adoption of an ensign was ordered to be left to the Legislature.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor.

CHARACTER OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MACON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

There will be a large secession majority in the Georgia Convention. One hundred and eleven counties, so far, show one hundred and sixty-nine Secessionists, which is a Convention majority of seventeen, and eighty-six coöperationists. The counties stand seventy-three to thirty-eight. It is not believed that the real coöperation minority in the Convention will exceed thirty, as many of those nominated as coöperation men have come out for secession.

THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSEE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Judge MCGEHEE, of Madison, was elected permanent President. The morning session was consumed in perfecting an organization. During the afternoon, resolutions were offered declaring the right of Florida to secede, declaring the cause for its exercise, and the duty of the State to prepare for it. Discussions resulted as to the policy of their immediate passage. The resolutions were finally made the special order for Monday.

Adjourned till Monday.

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

From the sentiment of prominent members it is unquestionable that the Legislature will not act without mature deliberation. There is no excitement here, but all are looking calmly toward future events.

A STATE CONVENTION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 6.

A resolution was unanimously adopted in the Senate, yesterday, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to report a bill calling a State Convention.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Gov. HICKS has issued another message, affirming his previous reasons for refusing to convene the Legislature, and counseling caution.

HOGER, the Postmaster of Charleston, S. C., is at Barnum's. It is supposed that he purposes negotiating with Adams' Express for carrying the mails.

The Baltimore soldiery are requested to hold themselves in readiness to prevent any fillibustering attempts to take Fort McHenry.

GOV. HICKS WILL NOT CONVENE THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Gov. HICKS has published an address to the citizens of Maryland, giving his reasons for refusing to convene the Legislature. It fills two columns of the *American*, and abounds in the most emphatic Union sentiments. The following are extracts:

I firmly believe that a division of this Government would inevitably produce civil war. The secession leaders in South Carolina, and the fanatical demagogues of the North, have alike proclaimed that such would be the result, and no man of sense, in my opinion, can question it. What could the Legislature do in this crisis, if convened, to remove the present troubles which beset the Union? We are told by the leading spirits of the South Carolina Convention that neither the election of Mr. LINCOLN nor the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, nor both combined, constitute their grievances. They declare that the real cause of their discontent dates as far back as 1833. Maryland and every other State in the Union with a united voice, then declared the cause insufficient to justify the course of South Carolina. Can it be that this people, who then unanimously supported the cause of Gen. JACKSON, will now yield their opinions at the bidding of modern Secessionists? I have been told that the position of Maryland should be defined so that both sections can understand it. Do any really misunderstand her position? Who that wishes to understand it can fail to do so? If the action of the Legislature would be simply to declare that Maryland is with the South in sympathy and feeling; that she demands from the North the repeal of offensive, unconstitutional statutes, and appeals to it for new guarantees; that she will wait a reasonable time for the North to purge her statute-books, as to do justice to her Southern brethren, and if her appeals are vain, will make her common cause with her sister border States in resistance to tyranny if need be, it would only be saying what the whole country well knows, and what may be said much more effectually by her people themselves, in their meetings, than by the Legislature, chosen eighteen months since, when none of these questions were raised before them. That Maryland is a conservative Southern State all know who know anything of her people or her history. The business, and agricultural classes, planters, merchants, mechanics and laboring men; those who have a real stake in the community, who would be forced to pay the taxes and do the fighting, are the persons who should be heard in preference to excited politicians, many of whom, having nothing to lose from the destruction of the Government, may hope to derive some gain from the ruin of the State! Such men will naturally urge you to pull down the pillars of this "accursed Union," which their allies at the North have denominated a "a covenant with hell." The people of Maryland, if left to themselves, would decide, with scarcely an exception, that there is nothing in the present causes of complaint to justify immediate secession, and yet against our judgments and solemn convictions of duty we are to be precipitated into this revolutian, because South Carolina thinks differently. Are we not equals? Or shall her opinions control our actions? After we have solemnly declared for ourselves, as every man must do, are we to be forced to yield our opinions to those of another State, and thus in effect obey her mandates? She refuses to wait for our counsels. Are we bound to obey her commands? The men who have embarked in this scheme to convene the Legislature will spare no pains to carry their point. The whole plan of operations, in the event of the assembling of the Legislature, is, as I have been informed, already marked out, the list of ambassadors who are to visit the other States is agreed on, and the resolutions which they hope will be passed by the Legislature, fully committing this State to secession, are said to be already prepared. In the course of nature, I cannot have long to live, and I fervently trust to be allowed to end my days a citizen of this glorious Union. But should I be compelled to witness the downfall of that Government inherited from our fathers, established, as it were, by the special favor of God, I will at least have the consolation (at my dying hour that I neither by word or deed assisted in hastening its disruption.

(Signed) THOMAS H. HICKS.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT VAN BUREN, ARK.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Saturday, Jan. 5.

The largest meeting ever held in Crawford County, took place to-day. HENRY WALCOX presided.

Resolutions were adopted nearly unanimously, declaring that the institutions of the Slaveholding States ought to be maintained at every hazard and to the last extremity; that we view the Personal Liberty bill, passed for the purpose of defeating the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, as palpable infractions on the Constitution; that we insist on their speedy repeal, and faithful execution of the said law as the condition to the restoration of fraternal relations; that it is our ardent desire to preserve the Union if it can be preserved consistently with the honor, rights and interests of the Slaveholding States, and favor a Conference of the Slaveholding States at Nashville, and, if need be, a Convention of all the States; that in the event of the failure of the South to obtain such guarantee of their rights in the Union as may be compatible with its honor and interest, that they then insist upon an equitable division of the public property and public debt; and if this cannot be attained, they separate from their Northern confederates; not peaceably, but that they draw their sword and fight for their rights to the bitter end; that we are opposed to separate action, and especially the secession of Arkansas without cooperation; that reasonable time should be given to the Non-Slaveholding States to retrace their steps and depose their unprincipled leaders, and give the South such guarantees as will secure their rights and equality in the Union; that, though deploring the election of MR. LINCOLN, we unhesitatingly declare it is not, i itself, sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union; that we tender our thanks to Messrs. CRITTENDEN, BIGLER, RUST and others, for their efforts in Congress to heal the unhappy dissensions which have arisen between the North and South, and to preserve the Federal Union, consistently with the rights and honor of all the States; that we are in favor of a State Convention at an early day, and that we recommend to the Legislature an increase of *advalorem* duties to forty-five cents on the one hundred dollars, which will furnish resources to defray the purchase of arms and munition, of war, with which to protect our lives and our homes from aggression and menace.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Jan.

Gov. FLOYD and Senator MASON have arrived here.

Senator MASON will speak here on Tuesday night, with a view to urge the policy of prompt secession.

The Legislature will hold a private session at 10 o'clock to-morrow, to mature some plan of action, and avoid any conflict of opinion when they come to act in regular session.

It is generally reported to-night that Gov. LETCHER favors a Central Confederacy in his message.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Almost all the members of the Legislature have arrived. A call for a Convention will certainly be issued the first or second day of the session.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR ANDREW'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Gov. ANDREW was inaugurated shortly after noon to-day, and delivered his Message to the Legislature.

The Governor reviews the financial condition of the State; refers to the late report of the Valuation Committee and to the efficient condition of the militia, but suggests the wisdom of organizing a portion of the dormant militia; agriculture has prospered; caution should be exercised in legislation as to the banks, but the issue of small notes may usefully be restricted; a modification of the usury laws, as well as the laws of divorce, is advised. Defects are suggested in the laws as to insurance. The addition of capital punishment, and a repeal of the two years' amendment restricting the right of suffrage, are recommended, and caution is advised as to changes in the laws lately revised. The Governor submits the entire subject of the Personal Liberty laws to the Legislature, with a clear statement of the grounds on which, by good citizens, they are deemed constitutional; but he does not indicate his course in case of their repeal. Full confidence is expressed in the Judiciary, who will secure to all their constitutional rights, and if any embarrassments exist in raising and reserving questions of law for the appropriate tribunes, the Legislature will repair the error. But we must not repeal provisions of law found necessary to the liberty of white and black alike. The right of secession is rigorously denied, and the Legislature is advised to give expression to the views of Massachusetts. The evil effects of it at the South are lamented. If we can do anything to avert them, we should certainly do it. Massachusetts always has been loyal to to the Union. The present troubles are not at her door. She has been shamefully misrepresented by persons whose pretended friendship for the South meant really hatred of their opponents. Whatever rights pertain to any persons under the Constitution, always shall be secure in this State. The same rights must be maintained in every State. There is but one issue before the country now: Shall a Government, organized under Constitutional forms, be subverted? The people will never permit it, and Massachusetts, in the future, as in the past, will be true to the Union.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR WASHBURN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The inaugural message of Gov. WASHBURNE, of Maine, to the Legislature of that State, gives an encouraging view of the material growth and prosperity of the State. He recommends conciliation and forbearance, and tokens of good will towards the South, which no criminations should be allowed to interrupt, and the setting of ourselves right in whatsoever respects we may have been wrong, as the offerings which, as good men and patriots, we should lay upon the altar of our country, and in doing this we need consent to the abatement of not one jot or tittle of the principles affirmed by the people at the recent election. We will stand by the Constitution of our fathers—the Constitution as it is—and make no compromises that would involve us in the guilt of moral treason, and justly render us the scorn of mankind. The Governor devotes a paragraph to the subject of. Personal Liberty bills, recommending the repeal of any statutes which may be found to be either unconstitutional or justly regarded as offensive, but quite plainly implying his conviction that Maine is not really a transgressor in this respect.

CITIZENS' MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, to consider the present state of the Union, was held at the Board of Trade rooms at noon to-day.

The Committee to whom the Coercion and Non-coercion resolutions were referred, made no report, and there being an evident determination on the part of many present who did not participate at the last meeting to force the passage of the non-coercive resolutions of Judge LEWIS, which was resisted by prominent Republicans, an exciting scene of disorder occurred, during which District-Attorney MANN showed a willingness to fight on the spot.

On the motion of a Republican the meeting adjourned, but another was immediately called at the same place, and Judge LEWIS placed in the Chair.

Resolutions were then unanimously passed denouncing the Personal Liberty bills, &c., and approving the Crittenden resolutions.

The Republicans refused to participate in the second meeting, and manifest much ill feeling at the conduct of their politic l opponents in overriding them.

WORKINGMEN FOR THE UNION IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Workingmen's meeting last night was largely attended. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted, declaring that the Union must be preserved in its integrity by the enforcement of the laws in every part of the Union by whatever means may be necessary; that the remedy for all grievances can be had under the Constitution, and that the only way to safety and peace is the maintenance of it.

MURDER BY SLAVES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WELDON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 5.

A dreadful murder has just been discovered. A man of wealth and standing has been murdered by his slaves. There is great indignation. The name of the gentleman murdered is LUCIUS WOODRUFF, of Northampton County, N. C. He was killed in a barbarous manner, and by inches, accompanied by the most horrible tortures. The negroes have been arrested.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Northampton County, N. C., gives the particulars of a horrible murder last Monday night. LUCIUS WOODRUFF, residing eight miles from Weldon, whilst returning from his field, was approached by four of his slaves—one an old man of 50, and another a female—and murdered in the most brutal manner, with a club and axe. They concealed the body in the woods, where it was discovered on Friday, by one of the party confessing the deed. The principal criminal has escaped. There was great excitement among the residents in the neighborhood, and a determination was expressed to hang the slaves at once.

MAJOR ANDERSON SUSTAINED.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 5.

An immense meeting was held here to-night, in

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

An Irrepressible Conflict in the Emperor's Household—Curious Gossip—Napoleon and Europe—The New French Laws—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1860.

I can tell you the real, or at least one of the real reasons of the Empress' visit to the British Islands. The truth has never yet appeared in print. All the stories about the state of her health and her excessive grief for her sister's death were mere fictions. Why were all the French papers ordered to say nothing of her departure, and why did the *Moniteur* take three or four days before it could settle the wording of a paragraph on the subject? The simple fact is that there had been a quarrel between the Emperor and his wife about that very common matter of domestic strife—money. There may have been other causes—I don't wish to allude to them—but the main *casus belli*, that which resulted in a temporary rupture, was of a pecuniary character. It is notorious that the personal expenditure of the Emperor and of every one about his Court is most extravagant, and example being contagious, it is not wonderful that the Empress should have got into debt. These Court debts will some day or other produce a very bad smash; that, all sober-minded people, who are in the secret, know and feel; but credit is as yet unbounded, and the evil day of reckoning may possibly be far distant. It happened, however, that just after M. FOULD had been overhauling some accounts which caused him to make wry faces, the Empress asked for a sum of money so large that he, as "Minister of the Emperor's Household," positively refused to take upon himself the responsibility of supplying it. Thereupon, Her Majesty wrote to the Emperor a very angry letter, setting forth a long string of grievances, and declaring that she would never set foot in the Tuileries until M. FOULD was turned out of it. At this time the Court was at St. Cloud, and it was from this residence, at 6 o'clock on a dark November morning, that the Empress, in her tantrums, started for Scotland, leaving the Emperor (who, however, accompanied her to the railway) much embarrassed for a plausible story to account for her absence. When she was gone, the Emperor sent for the faithful FOULD, and showing him the Empress' letter, proposed, with many apologies, that as the Empress had unfortunately taken her difference with M. FOULD so much at heart, he, (M. FOULD,) in order to humor Her Majesty, should give up the Ministry of the Household, retaining his office as Minister of State. M. FOULD respectfully declined being a party to splitting into two the office which he had so long held, and at once resigned altogether.

You may rely upon it, that this is, in substance, and as far as it goes, a correct history of the transaction. The Emperor has still the greatest respect for M. FOULD, and he showed it the other day by calling unexpectedly at his private house, and remaining closeted with him for more than an hour—an unusual step, which gave rise to all sorts of conjectures. I have no doubt that FOULD will very soon be in office again. The Emperor—that much must be said for him—is very good to his old servants. He has just made a present to M. BILLAULT of a house which cost him 600,000f. Where does all the money come from?

You possibly heard by last mail of the great stir made by a pamphlet, recommending as the only means of avoiding a general war in the Spring, that Austria should sell Venice to VICTOR EMANUEL for the sum of 600,000,000 francs, to be guaranteed by the great European Powers. The vehement assertions of the *Pays* and *Patrie* that there was nothing official about the pamphlet was clear proof to me that it must, in some way or other, be patronized by high authority, and I have now found out exactly how the matter stands. The author is, as publicly stated, M. PEREIRE, the banker, and he did write it of his own head and not at the Emperor's instigation. PEREIRE is a large holder of Austrian paper, and would be glad to see it looking up in the market. So far his motive in undertaking the work is explained. But the Emperor hearing of what PEREIRE was about, expressed a wish to see the pamphlet before it went to press, and when PEREIRE waited upon him with the proof-sheets, and offered to read them, the Emperor begged that they might be left with him, as he should understand the matter better if he read them himself. Now I know for a certainty that His Majesty interlined at least one word, and that a very remarkable one, with his own hand. In a passage wherein M. PEREIRE, after contending that the arrangement he proposed would, if sanctioned by a Congress, remove all causes of European quarrel, had asserted that France would remain contented within her frontiers, the Emperor, to render the phrase more emphatic and precise, wrote the word "present" (*actuelles*) before the word frontiers, thereby disclaiming any further aggressive projects, but at the same time intimating that Savoy and Nice must be confirmed to him; and in point of fact, I believe, the principal reason why PEREIRE'S pamphlet found favor in the Emperor's eyes, is that it advocates a Congress; for the Emperor, who is not easily turned aside from a purpose, sticks with wonderful pertinacity to the idea of a Congress on the affairs of Italy, which his diplomatists have over and over again brought forward in different Courts of Europe with signal unsuccess.

I cannot believe that the Emperor conceives as practicable or desirable the scheme for the guaranteed loan which he must know would be unpopular in France, and violently opposed in England. The feeling in both those countries undoubtedly is, that if the sale of Venetia by Austria is to be effected, Italy not only ought to be, but would be able to find the purchase money herself. From these and other considerations I am disposed to join in the expectation that a pamphlet by M. DE LA GUERROUNIERE will shortly come out embodying the Emperor's views on the question between Austria and Italy more fully than that of M. PEREIRE does. I observe that the *Pays* of to-day criticizes the Pereire pamphlet (till lately amazingly cried up by the Government journals) with a severity betokening that this not the "one that should come," and that we may be still "looking for another."

The latest news from Gaeta is that the truce still continues, the telegram reporting that the bombardment had recommenced being a false one. NAPOLEON'S conduct in protracting the siege so long is utterly inexplicable, and in my mind utterly indefensible. But this much is now, I think, clear, that he no more desires to save young Bomba from destruction than David did Saul. I did at one time think that his object was to prolong civil war and troubles in Italy with a view to set up MURAT and for other sinister purposes, and if I were left to form my own unassisted judgment upon his actions I might, perhaps, think so still. But I am bound to say on the testimony of his worst enemies, Legitimists, Orleanists and Republicans, that he is not now supposed to harbor any such designs. Their belief is that he has fully and sincerely made up his mind to see VICTOR EMANUEL King of all Italy, making an arrangement with the Pope which will still leave the latter a nominal sovereignty in Rome. If this be really so, there is much wisdom, not to say magnanimity, in such a powerful sovereign as NAPOLEON III., resigning himself to the disappointment which he undoubtedly felt when the utter failure of his scheme for a federative Italy became manifest to all the world. There are, I know, some who say that Villafranca was a cross from the beginning, that Austria was from the first intended to be duped, and that NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL have all along been pulling together. But such politicians speak from random conjecture and not from knowledge.

The great feature of the moment is the general belief that within the last few weeks a change has come over the spirit of NAPOLEON III., and that he does not really and truly desire to cultivate peace abroad and liberty at home. This belief is persistent, notwithstanding activity in the naval dock-yards, new battalions in the army, rumors of a loan, and frequent consultations with the Marshal of the Empire.

And now let me say a word about the impression produced by the decree of Nov. 24, and the way in which it is being carried out. Up to the present time everything goes on as merrily as a marriage bell. The amnesty to the Press from "warnings," has been followed by another applying to existing condemnations and pending prosecutions; the newspapers, though feeling their way cautiously, are already saying bold things, and the prefects are beginning to find out that the permission granted by M. DE PERSIGNY to criticize their administrative acts is likely to be made large use of. More than all, an electoral meeting—a thing unheard of since the *coup d'état*—was publicly convoked at Marseilles by opposition candidates for the Municipality, and allowed to pass off unmolested. But the great trial of the new system will be when the *Corps Legislatif* meets. The Govarnment will then be told by the small but resolute and able opposition headed by Emile Ollivier and Jules Favre that if the announced changes be really and sincerely a step in the path of liberty they will be frankly accepted as an installment, but if they are illusory, and meant only to curry popular favor without substantially giving the representatives of the people any more power than before to regulate the conduct of their own affairs, no pains will be spared to undeceive the public. The Opposition will profess itself "insatiable," and declare that it will make use of every liberty conceded as a stepping-stone towards the attainment of that full measure of freedom to which a nation like France is entitled. Especially a great stand will be made to obtain for the *Corps Legislatif* something like a real control over the Budget. The present system of voting a whole Ministry's Budget in one lump makes the financial debate a disgraceful farce. I must reserve for another letter some remarks about the change in the mode of reporting the debates. The Emperor NAPOLEON, who has of late years been little used to contradiction, must expect to have his temper severely tried if he perseveres in his announced intention to allow free-speaking and writing. He will certainly learn some bitter things, both of himself, his system of government, and his favorites and friends. But it would be according to the best opinions I can collect, more dangerous for him to go back than forward. He has gained golden opinions of late in many ways, and I hear the Republicans confessing among themselves that they think him strong enough to grant liberty without endangering his dynasty.

EMILE OLLIVIER has just put the Government in rather a disagreeable fix. He has applied for leave to found a journal, and after two letters, and the lapse of a fortnight, has received no answer. My belief is that they will refuse him—but then it will be very difficult, consistently with the professions of PERSIGNY'S circular, to present a plausible excuse for refusing the representative of such a city as Paris, the right to discuss public affairs in print.

My letter has run to such a length that I can make but one remark upon the abolition of the passport system, "with regard to British subjects," which you will see has made an immense sensation in England. Why on earth are American citizens not included, if "reciprocity" is to be the rule? And why, in the name of common sense and practical expediency, is not a system given up altogether which will involve the absurdity of giving one favored nation a privilege in France over not only all other foreigners, but over French subjects themselves.

FROM JAPAN.

The Damage by the Great Gale—Damages of the Coast—Necessity for a Thorough Survey—No Improvement in Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1860.

On the 9th of September our coast was visited by a gale exceeding any thing in violence which we have experienced since our arrival in Japan near a year ago. Of the fleet of transports from the seat of war on the Pei-ho, which started for this place, two are missing. The English brig-of-war *Camilla*, on this station, has been so long due that she is about given up as lost. A Japanese bark (a present from some foreign Power) went to pieces in the harbor of Shi-moda, and the tender of the flag-ship of the Prussian Embassador was wrecked just outside, with some 30 souls on board—not a man being saved. Counting the two that were wrecked last Winter near the same place, it makes in all, lost and missing, 78 ships within nine months that have been bound to or out of this port. A more appropriate time could hardly be found to bring up the important subject of the great need that exists for a thorough survey of this stormy rock-bound coast and bay, or inland sea, as the bay of Yeddo may almost be called. The currents are strong and almost unknown, and, according to the charts now in use, ships pass over capes several miles inland, while there are many islands that suddenly loom up in the navigator's track that are nowhere to be found on any chart, and others that are found on the chart but do not exist. Dangerous reefs extend far out from the land in many places, yet no note is made of them in any of our latest works on navigation.

The schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, Capt. BROOKS, U. S. N., Commander, went ashore during a gale in this Bay last Fall, just as the work of a survey of these waters was fairly begun, and nothing has been done in the matter since. Instead of getting the vessel off and going on with the work (as she was not by any means a total wreck,) the Captain was commissioned to escort a portion of the late Embassy to the Isthmus on their way to Washington, a *far more important* work, doubtlessly, in the *eyes* of all our good countrymen at home. If one-half of the thousands of dollars spent in toting SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, TOMMY & Co., all the way to America and back again, had been appropriated to an accurate survey of these now so frequently navigated waters, much of the fearful loss of life and property which has been sustained in the short period above-mentioned, might have been avoided. Here is another example of the folly of the great how-do-do made over the late mission, to the exclusion and utter disregard on the part of our Government of many of the more important interests of Americans in the East.

The foreign settlement in Yokohama suffered severely by the gale of the 9th, eleven fire-proof storehouses being blown down and completely destroyed, exposing their valuable contents of silk and teas to the torrents of rain that accompanied it. The loss is small, however, compared with what it might have been, had business been more brisk, as some of the buildings were entirely empty. It is estimated, notwithstanding, at $100,000—no insurance.

There is no improvement in trade since I last wrote you; the ship by which I send this letter goes away in half ballast, the first thing of the kind that has occurred since Japan was opened. It was with difficulty that its consignee could obtain ballast even, say nothing about cargo, as the Japanese said none of the soil of the country had ever yet been taken away, and they did not wish that it should be now. The Prussian Embassador, with powers to negotiate a treaty, is at Yeddo, with two steam frigates. He seems likely to have some trouble in accomplishing the object of his mission, as the Japanese declare they have quite treaties enough already, and that those they have made have been followed by no good results to themselves, but on the contrary have been a detriment to them. At any rate they wished to consider the matter, and from what we can learn, the subject is causing no small stir among the Domeos, a part of whom are well known to be so hostile to any foreign intercourse whatever. The Embassador told the Japanese that he was in no hurry, but could wait six months or a year even, but that he must have a treaty. A very complete scientific case accompanies the mission, and with their Germanic perseverance, much valuable information will doubtless be gained in this new and interesting field of observation, while they are awaiting the slow movements of the Japanese Government.

A few days ago, considerable commotion was created in Yeddo, by the simultaneous assassination, in different quarters of the city, of some half-dozen unoffending citizens. This, I am told, is not of unfrequent occurrence, and is accounted for by those who ought to know, in this manner, as horrid and barbarous as it may appear. A party of under officials get into conversation or dispute as to whose sword has the best quality of steel, and to decide it set out to try them, as it is said, if the edge is not turned by cutting through the bones of a human being, its genuineness is established. Such enormities are not to be so much wondered at in such a city as Yeddo, where one-third of its population of 2,000,000 are idle officials or soldiers, with their swords always in their belts, and it is to us a strong proof of the successful workings of this Government that frequent and bloody collisions do not occur between the followers of rival princes, considering that 360 of these dignitaries are crowded into one city. We were awakened last night by the creaking of the timbers of our house, and an almost tossing of ourselves in our beds. But these sensations are so often experienced by us in this land of earthquakes, that we hardly consider them worthy of note. The shock of last night was one of rather unusual severity.

I. SHI YA.

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

WHAT A SOUTHERN FREEMAN THINKS.

The Causes and Tendency of the Great Disunion Conspiracy.

——, Georgia, Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND, N. Y.—*My Dear Sir:* You and I are yet countrymen. I believe we shall continue so to be in spite of the efforts of ambitious men to make us aliens to each other. Though I live on the Flint, and you on the Hudson, I feel free to say what I believe to be the true interest of our common country and the interest of each of us as citizens thereof. Allow me, then, to give you a few facts and opinions relative to our political affairs.

The election of delegates to the Georgia Convention is to take place, as you are already aware, on the 2d of January. It is not easy to foretell what influences may operate by then to shape public opinion. The present temper of our people is clamorous and exacting, but generally conservative. The course recommended by STEPHENS and B. H. HILL lately in their speeches at the State Capital, is agreeable to the feelings of a large majority of men. To demand of the Free States—such as have passed laws against the recapture of runaway "niggers"—a repeal of those laws and a due observance of what is claimed in the "Georgia Platform" of 1850, is the substance of the policy recommended in these speeches. The Convention is intrusted with this matter and is expected to fix upon a "mode, measure and time" for grievances to be redressed.

Many, however, are not content with any measure but unconditional secession. These are generally young men; and men who have never taken the trouble to think for themselves, but have adopted the sentiments of TOOMBS, IVERSON, COBB and YANCEY in the simplicity of faith.

It is difficult for you, who live in the pure atmosphere of reason and common sense, to conceive how this epidemic fury about nothing should have been generated. You cannot see, especially, how the loss of a few niggers by Maryland and Kentucky should exasperate the owners of niggers in Georgia. And it is no less hard to make out how the niggerless citizens of this State should fall into the common rage. Let me enlighten you.

1. *As to the passion of the owners of slaves.*

You are aware that the Democratic Party, years ago, were shrewd enough to yoke slave-owners to the political car, and drive to State and Federal power. The team believed it was serving its *saviors*, and horned and kicked those who dared to say its masters were sophists, trickstors and knaves.

It happened that there were others—outside of Democratic ranks—who were bound powerward,—whose affections, at any rate, were in that direction. They, too, humored the illusion of the obstinate "critters," and sought to go upon the car. Only a few—the Clays, Bells, and the like—persisted in their ungrateful warnings; and they—what became of them? Dropping the figure I will state simply this:

The "nigger question" was gotten up by the Democrats. The Whigs dared not ignore that question. They could not take the side of reason, and call it a "humbug." They could not treat it with levity or scorn. They could not take the side of humanity. There was no alternative but to join with their rivals for popular favor in the clamor against "Northern fanaticism," "Northern aggression," "Northern oppression," "Negrophilism," "Abolitionism," and so on. The unity, however, redounded to the benefit of the Democrats. The leaders of both parties knew it was all delusion; but their knowledge never passed their lips. Their lieutenants and corporals thought the watchwords which had been given them were earnest and holy. The masses heard, trembled, swore and fought as if their all was involved in their fidelity to the behests of their deceivers. In short, it grew to be the fashion for all men to praise Slavery, to prate of "Southern rights," and to curse "Yankees and Abolitionists." Those who were the most vociferous in these patriotic services were sure to be most applauded and favored or patronized. At length it came to be a kind of treason to utter an argument or apology for the North. To do so was political death to a man of position, and tar and feathers or exile to the humble citizen.

2. *As to the apparent rage of the niggerless people.*

Is there any man outside of the Slavery Israel, who thinks that the ballots and words of white laborers here, in favor of Slavery domination in the Federal Government, are the symbols of their judgments and feelings? The truth is, their political action is as much under the control of the large slaveowners and their deputies, as the religious opinions of devout sectaries are under the sway of their clergy. A large portion of them do not read at all. Such as read are not allowed to have access to Northern papers. A non-slaveholder who should take the *Tribune* or TIMES would fall under suspicion of disloyalty to the ruling interest, and would have to be of the rare stuff that heroes and martyrs are made of to pass his life with serenity and comfort. They must be content with the everlasting *patois* of Southern journals. They thus learn to mumble the liturgy of Slavery and to be the ready ministers to execute the decrees of her inquisition.

They know nothing of the population, and wealth, and civilization, and military discipline of the North. They measure the courage and spirit of the Northern people by what they have seen of the Jew traders and Yankee lickspittles that come here to make money on rags, and clocks, and tin. They have been taught to believe that a single Southerner, with a revolver, could put to flight the entire militia of Rhode Island or the Seventh Regiment of New-York.

As regards the Northern aspect of the "Nigger question," the slaveholders know about as little as their poor neighbors. They are free, to be sure, to read what they please, from the Boston *Liberator* to the Columbus *Corner-Stone*. But believing, as they do, that everything North must die out without Southern patronage, they generally abstain from the luxury of truth, in the hope of starving their enemies. They get nothing but what is doled out to them by Southern Presses, and generously furnished by the Boston *Post* and New-York *Herald* and *Day Book*.

Thus you see how our Southern opinion is formed, molded and influenced. Now comes the engineering which puts this power in motion.

South Carolina, Alabama and the Federal Senate and Cabinet have furnished the patriotism and wisdom necessary for a council of safety for the South. This council has discovered that the American Confederacy is "a failure," and democratic government is no longer practicable. Their organs have announced this doctrine, again and again, through the Press and from the tribune. They urge a speedy change of government. They are too cunning to promulge, at once, the whole policy that is to control the new *régime*. But the incontinent zealots, that are put forward to inaugurate the revolution, now and then let fall a drop so fragrant of despotism as to leave no doubt of the character of the draught prepared for our people. Judge BENNING, a few years ago, when canvassing for Congress, said:

"The new Republic (Southern) cannot be a confederacy of sovereign States. To maintain our peculiar Institution we must so organize our government as to secure it against jeopardy from discontented sections. *State lines must be effaced.* A government must be formed upon the basis of protection to Slavery and of security against agitation for its destruction. It must not be in the power of those who have no common interest in slave property to interfere with its enjoyment by those who have such interest."

Mr. BARTOW, of Savannah, said at Milledgeville lately, in a speech he made there, the same in substance.

THOS. R. R. COBB, brother to the fat Secretary, said that our Federal system of Government had proved a failure, and urged the Legislature to dissolve the Union at once. He was opposed to a Convention. Conventions were not proper bodies to judge of the present crisis. He did not want to wait to get counsel of the "grog-shops and cross-roads politicians."

This speech of Mr. COBB'S was made at the capital, and addressed, mainly, to the members of the Legislature.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke there too. He insisted on a *coup d'état*. He had no faith in popular conventions. They were cheats. The safety of Slavery demanded instant action. To delay for the voice of the people was to wait till the wolf of the North had entered the Southern fold and destroyed our property. The Federal system was a system of fraud upon minorities. He was for being done with it. He wanted a government that could protect our property, and not a base compact that enabled fanatics to control it.

Judge CRAWFORD, the renowned member from the Second District, said, a while ago, it was the policy of the friends of the South in Georgia to give the impetus to the ball of revolution by large and fiery meetings in the "cities and large towns." The people in the country, he said, were disposed to be conservative. They must be roused up by the thunder from Savannah, Macon, Columbus and Atlanta. No quarter should be given to "Submissionists." They must be hustled into the moving mass of Southern indignation.

You are now enabled to get a glimpse of the programme. The attempt was made promptly to conduct the play accordingly. It has failed. The lesson taught by LOUIS NAPOLEON had been well conned by American emulation, but the critical moment proved that French diplomacy is not the net to catch American republicans. The Federal Officers promptly resigned in South Carolina. The Legislature, presses and orators played their *rôles*. Monster meetings were held in the "cities and large towns" of the Cotton States. Resolutions of sword and flame were passed. Speeches of thunder, rockets and blood were made in every village and at every cross-roads. Leaders of artillery and earthquakes, were in every newspaper from Columbia to Galveston. Blue cockades were upon half the hats from the Pedee to the Brazos. There was a general panic. The whites were in a frenzy on account of negro property, and the slaves were in a rage for negro freedom. A number of plots were discovered in Georgia. No mischief was done. The leaders were *whipped* only. They were *property*—a thing altogether too sacred for sacrifice to save the lives of white folks. I believe it is settled. Didn't Judge TANEY settle it?—that *negro property* is of paramount concern to white life, white freedom of tongue and pen, white labor and white civilization.

Some negroes in a county near here decided upon "peaceful secession." The "hands" upon a large plantation on the announcement of LINCOLN'S election quit their work. The overseer, upon demanding to know the cause of such conduct, was told by them that they were as free as he was; the election of an Abolitionist to the Presidency of the United States had put an end to Slavery: they knew their rights. Had they not heard the big men say so at the meeting in the Grove t'other day? All this declaration of rights did not serve their end any more than the declarations of South Carolina availed against the manhood of Old Hickory years ago. The man of authority drove them back to their duty in quick time.

Men are now getting cool and a little composed. They have just thought to ask, What is all this din about? They are told that some men in Baltimore and Louisville have niggers to go to Wisconsin and Massachusetts sometimes, and these States have laws against retaking them. Are Kentucky and Maryland going to secede for this? they ask. If not, why should Georgia get into a passion about it? She loses no niggers.

I intended to say much more; but I will defer other remarks. I purpose giving you occasional items from time to time, till the farce is ended, or the tragedy begun.

You are at liberty to make any judicious use of these pages you may like. As I have no ambition to remove my mantle of obscurity, you will please, in case of the publication of all or part, omit my name and locality. Yours truly.

OUR KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. PRENTICE OUT FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION—THE FEELING ALONG THE BORDER.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1860.

In view of the crisis, daily growing, as he says, more grave and formidable at Washington and throughout the land, Mr. PRENTICE this morning appeals to the American People to assemble as soon as possible in a National Convention for proposing such amendments to the Constitution as will correct the present deplorable and alarming derangement of our political system.

The fact is, some of our first men, of all parties, now talk less hopefully for the Union. They express apprehensions for the worst, unless the greater portions of both sections before the 4th of March make a decided move towards a definite and permanent understanding. Something must be done speedily, or the country is ruined.

But the personal consequences to themselves of the secession of South Carolina alone already stare them and all substantial citizens in the face, stagger them, make them still more disposed to hesitate and halt and hold back. Despite the increasing disunion talk on our streets, the threats of "minute" filibusters against the 105 voters for LINCOLN in our county, and the secession slang of YANCEY'S sheet, the Louisville *Courier*, this city and State, like Baltimore and Maryland, "although identified with the South, are still devoted to the Union."

However, while many of us entertain no doubt that Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration will be far more national, liberal, and conciliatory to the majority of the South than Mr. BUCHANAN'S has been to the North, and less mischievous to Slavery anywhere, many others appear distrustful of him, because he is a "Republican." But they say they are all anxious to have their doubts removed—they are open to conviction—they don't want to be dragged out of the Union by the Quattlebums of South Carolina, or to be driven out of it by those they call the uncompromising sectional partisans of the North. If Mr. LINCOLN is for "the perpetuation of the Union, on terms of equal justice to all," they are with him and will stand by him.

I believe that the border States, with Tennessee and North Carolina, will stay in, even though the other Slave States go out, (and they may do so, partially and temporarily,) if the Republican leaders or Mr. LINCOLN himself will come out and define the policy of the ensuing Administration, so as to conciliate and satisfy those middle and frontier States. Let the masses of the border Slave States be and feel assured that under Mr. LINCOLN the masses, especially of the border Free States, will be neighborly and unoffending, and there will be no possibility of trouble along the line. I cannot permit myself to doubt that the feeling of mutual dependence and reciprocal friendship will keep all these central States of our Union bound together.

In that case the people of Kentucky will persist in standing where the citizens of her County of Breckinridge stand to-day. They will continue to proclaim to South Carolinians what they proclaim to Northerners, that any and all attempts to resist by force a law of the United States should be treated as treason by those whose duty it is to take care that all the laws of the land be faithfully executed; that it is the duty of all citizens of the United States, everywhere, to sustain the President of the United States in all his constitutional efforts to execute all the laws wherever they apply, and to maintain the Constitution and the Union; that no State has a right, under the Constitution, to destroy the unity of government which has hitherto constituted us one people; and that, while Kentuckians are for the protection in the Union of the constitutional rights of every State, South as well North, South Carolina must know that, in her march over the Constitution, with the avowed object to assault and destroy the Union, Kentucky is against he now and forever. PONTIAC.

SENTIMENT OF LOUISIANA.

Extract of a private letter from a Merchant of New-Orleans to a gentleman in New-York.

"The fire-eaters are in the ascendant still, and nothing but dissolution will do, nor can I see anything to indicate any ray of hope for the maintenance of the Union. The feeling in private is fully as strong as in public, among the class who rule *by noise*, and none others are yet heard. Among the sober, sensible citizens, who feel with the South, yet are not politicians, and yet who believe in Slavery, the feeling is the same, as, witness the Immense popularity of Dr. PALMER'S Thanksgiving sermon. Here, as in a large city is always the case, there is a large element of *protestants* against the worship of the god Slavery,—but they are silent—and till the time for reaction comes, must keep silent. Among the Pro-Slavery men themselves, however, there are a few who feel the weight of the barbarism which must grow out of all this excitement; and, as one of them said to me the other day, with a sad voice, 'We have very few patriots among us, and we have not the men for the crisis.' Such men, although quite determined to go with the South wherever she goes, look to the future with anxiety and fear. They feel that the cause is not one to call out the noblest men, and that it never can command the respect or sympathy of the world,—and they are terror-stricken at the outrages to common decency which are daily perpetrated all over the South, in the name of Southern safety.

In Mobile secession is more rampant than here. 'Yankee Doodle' was hissed down at the theatre, and a meeting called to nominate Convention candidates opposed to precipitate action, was broken up by a mob, and those interested called submissionists, and, by implication, Abolitionists. Still the quiet, sensible people see anarchy and oligarchy approaching, and look forward with fear.

Terror reigns and the negroes are more watched than ever; free negroes ordered off by vigilance committees, and in the country men sleep with loaded firearms 'handy!' Little of all this appears on the surface, but men's minds and faces are anxious. Trade languishes, and no amount of secession talk can keep the spirits up. I think it is feared by those who are foremost that a violent reaction may any day set in, and South Carolina is urged on that the excitement may be kept up. I should not wonder if some reckless boys were to assault Fort Moultrie some night just to keep up the excitement. If they do, and get defeated, the South will be in a blaze, but if something of this kind does not soon occur people will get tired waiting, and give up the struggle. Still, I think the Union cannot be any longer kept together."

A UNION VOTE IN FLORIDA.

WARRINGTON, West Florida, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a source of great pleasure to me to say that this County (Escambia,) the home of Senator MALLORY, has cast her vote for Messrs. NICHOLSON and WRIGHT, the Union candidates, by a handsome majority, against WM. H. CHASE, the President of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, and A. E. MAXUE, Navy Agent—Secessionists. Their popularity, together with all the eloquence of Mr. MALLORY, could not stay the voice of this Union-loving people, for we ask nothing but our rights, and this we can get in the Union. At the Navy-yard precinct, the heads of all the civil departments, except the Naval Constructor, took active parts against the men—the first worked for their offices, the men for their homes and their country. The result was 258 Union, 95 secession.

Would it not be advisable for the honorable Secretary of the Navy to make immediate removal of the active Disunionists, and have their places filled *pro tem.* by the Commandant of this station, with the advice of the Constructor. News has just come that ex-Senators MORTON and SIMPSON (Union) are elected from St. Rosa County, and Walton County will also join us. Yours, truly, R. H. WATTS.

MISUNDERSTANDING OF NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A gentleman who has lived in Alabama, but has now retired from business, said, to-day, to the writer:

"My Southern friends in Virginia and Maryland, as well as in the Cotton States, are making a fearful mistake in supposing they can secede; and then, under a new arrangement of the Constitution, dictated by themselves, come back at their pleasure; and that, to successfully carry out this scheme, it is only necessary to make the number of seceding States so large, as to prevent an armed interference by the Federal Government, and consequent civil war.

It is a fatal delusion; and they cannot comprehend, what I, myself, would very recently have disbelieved; but of which I am now quite sure, that so far from being persuaded by concessions to return, *they will not even be permitted to do so*, except upon *less* advantageous terms than they now have.

It will, said he, be the policy as well as the duty of the Free States to carefully guard every right and interest of such Slave States as remain true to the Union; while those who go, intending to return, will be coldly repulsed, or shorn of their three-fifths slave representation, or some other present right. And it is not the Republicans alone who will take this stand; the Democratic masses *of the interior* will all go the same way, and, in fact, from present indications, rather lead it; and I am, said he, astonished to find how rapidly this feeling is spreading among all classes."

As the opinion and conclusion of one of the most cool, conservative and deep-thinking men in our city, it may not be improper or inexpedient to lay it before your Southern readers for their timely reflection.

X.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The following letter, from Hon. C. M. CLAY, was read at a Republican meeting, held at Indianapolis on the 22d.

WHITE HALL, Ky., Dec. 19.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your favor of the 16th inst., advising me of a meeting of the people of the Capital of Indiana, to take place on the 22d inst., and asking a word of counsel in reference to the pending issues of the United States Government, which they proposed to consider, is received.

I thank you most sincerely for this mark of your confidence in my judgment and patriotism. I yield to your request in a spirit of humility; but, I trust, with a fidelity and unselfishness which become one who knows how much all personal greatness is dwarfed in comparison with the magnitude of the events of our times.

The threatened dissolution of the Government of the United States of America, takes no reflecting man by surprise. The existence of two elements of civilization—of free and slave society—of Freedom and Slavery—of Republicanism and Despotism—of appeal to right and rule of force—in the same Government, was an anomaly in theoretic unity—was a disturbing influence before, and in the formation of the Federal Union. THOMAS JEFFERSON and ROGER SHERMAN, and all the leaders of the true Democracy, looked upon the existence of African Slavery as an alien and destructive element in our Republic, and went down to their graves fearful of the issues which it now forces upon us—which are, in a word, to yield to its unquestioned rule, or suffer a dissolution of the Union.

Before we can apply a remedy to the present ills, we must understand the real causes of the disease.

1. Then, the Personal Liberty Bills of the Free States are not the cause. The very dispassionate editor of the *National Intelligencer*, after a full review of the laws of all the Free States, supposed to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, admits that but four States have passed laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law; and one of them, Massachusetts, stands in a doubtful position. The intention of these laws seems to be simply to protect the rights of freemen generally, without reference to the Fugitive Slave Law; and of but few of them, to nullify the unconstitutional provisions of Mason's bill. Every Southern State has similar Personal Liberty Bills; and my own State, in defiance of the Federal Constitution, generalizes Gov. DENNISON'S illegal refusal to return Lago, into a law.

All the Republican Party ask is to have that law cleared of its unconstitutional and insulting clauses, and it will be carried out in good faith, as our Fathers in the Constitution agreed, and all Personal Liberty bills, conflicting with its legal enforcement, will be repealed.

2. Neither is the refusal of the Republican Party to allow Slavery to go into the Territories a cause.

In this we follow the footsteps of our Fathers, and the footsteps even of the disunion Democracy, running down to a late period in our times.

The South knows very well that under even the local territorial sovereignty of her Cincinnati Platform, by sad experience, she cannot meet free labor by a free ballot and conquer. Her usurpation of political power in the persons of the Supreme Court of the United States, she only knows as her great leader, Senator DOUGLAS admits, cannot avail her, even if acquiesced in by Republicans, against the inevitable "unfriendly legislation" of the free labor settlers of the Territories.

3. Neither is the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Republican President, the cause.

The South knows that Mr. LINCOLN is a Kentuckian by birth, and has a Kentucky-born wife and numerous slaveholding relatives; that he is an old Henry Clay Whig, a conservative by temperament, antecedents and avowals, and that *all the constitutional rights of the South will be by him thoroughly protected.* In fact the leading minds in the secession movement now abandon this ground of offence.

What, then, is the cause of the disunion move? It is simply a desire to rule or ruin—the old passion in the hearts of our humanity, which we are told is as old as the race, and antecedent to it in the devils of old.

The "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor has been, by the natural laws of antagonism, fought out, and victory has perched upon the standard of liberty. South Carolina has tested the thing as early as 1832-3. Failing in her designs of a separate existence (by which alone she could compel some of the trade which centres in New-York and the other free cities, into the building up of her own Charleston,) upon the tariff issue, she has steadily abided her time, and now, as ANDREW JACKSON foretold, she takes hold of the Slavery question to effect the same purpose, with the same disregard of the rights of others—even of the border Slave States—but with more hope of final success.

In these aspirations of a separate existence, all the Cotton States sympathize: with the additional desire of cheap slaves imported from Africa, instead of the high-priced slaves which they are now compelled to buy of the Border Slave States.

In view of these facts, in all the speeches which I made in the late canvass, I looked the coming danger fully in the face, and let all the millions whom I addressed in behalf of the Republican cause, know what they had to expect in their hour of triumph.

Now, what shall Republicans do?

They can have peace in acquiescing in all the demands of the Slave Power, but it is peace at the expense of their equality in the Government, and the loss of their liberty! There may be some, who, like ESOP'S fat dog, will accept the terms; but I, who, like his wolf, have not only seen the marks of, but felt the collar, will part company here! We can have peace by allowing the Government to go into dissolution. Mr. LINCOLN can say in his inaugural, whether issued from Washington or New-York: "All those States which stand by the Union, come up and take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America, and the laws made in pursuance thereof; and those States which choose may peaceably file off to whatever new affinities may attract them." But look at our plains, our mountains, our rivers, our seas, and say how long would such a peace last! And lastly, we can have peace by standing on the Constitution (and the laws of our fathers) as it was, is and shall be, and making others do the same—a peace which will secure us safety at home and respect abroad—a peace which will continue the grandest development of civilization which the world has ever seen; and which, I trust, the Providence of God designs shall be lengthened out into the far centuries, when the sword shall be turned into the pruning-hook, and the lion and the lamb shall lie down together forever!

But suppose the time has come when the justice of God shall be no longer withheld, and the madness of Slavery shall seek out its own destruction by a dissolution of the Union—peaceable or forcible—what then? Shall we give up all as lost? Not at all. God rules still. If the Cotton States go, they go to ruin, sooner or later. The grain growing States may stand by us—give up their slaves—double at once their whole property by the advance of real estate, by immigration and capital from the Free States and foreign nations; or, if they prefer, keep their slaves with the same—or greater security in the future than in the past—subjecting their system to our economical laws, and advancing civilization, till such time as we shall become a homogeneous nation, and all will still be well. But if double madness and folly shall send them off with the Cotton States, still would the Federal Union stand, with twenty millions of free hearts and free hands to defend it at home and abroad safely against a world in arms.

In such case we would seek by friendly negotiation with England, the union of the Canadas, which would more than compensate us for the loss of the South, and in turn we would stand the ally of England in her contests with foreign despotisms; and the two carry on the progress and civilization of the nations in that union of sympathy, and race, and freedom, which only now Slavery forbids.

I have thus hurriedly, my friend, given you my thoughts as they arise, without fear or concealment. Some have said that I ought to be silent.

Having just recovered partly from a long period of pecuniary embarrassment, brought on by my devotion to politics—with a family which now especially demands all my care—with prospects of place, perhaps, which for a quarter of a century my principles have made impossible—I am invoked in the language of prudence to be silent. Standing in the vanguard of a great and dangerous movement, I am told that leaders of revolutions rarely survive them. I may fall by the hands of violence—may be driven into exile, and suffer poverty and die in obscurity. What shall I say? What shall I do? I listen—I hear the voice of conscience—the voice of God—of the great dead: "The man dies, but his memory lives." "Give me liberty or give me death!"

Well, then, I think old BEN. WADE'S speech in the Senate is the true ground. Let us stand with and by him to the end. "The Constitution, the Union and the laws—they must be preserved." With old JOHN ADAMS, "living or dying, I stand by the declaration."

Your friend, C. M. CLAY.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN REMONSTRANCE AGAINST SUICIDE.

LETTER FROM HON. B. H. HILL, OF GEORGIA.

LAGRANGE, GA., Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me that I have been unanimously nominated as a delegate to the approaching Convention, has been received. I accept the n

Seizure of a Guano Island.

OUTRAGE UPON PROPERTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

From the Norfolk Argus.

By the schooner *Alice Mowe*, from St. Domingo, now in the bay, bound up, bringing dates from that port to Dec. 1, we have the following important advices:

It appears that the Government of St Domingo have seized and taken forcible possession of the island of Alta Vela, lying in the Caribbean sea, a distance of some fifteen or eighteen miles from the coast of St. Domingo. This island has been for nearly a year past in the peaceable possession of American citizens, who were exporting guano therefrom to the United States, having discovered it, and claimed the same by right of discovery, Constitutionally recognized under the act of Congress styled "Guano Act," passed in 1856, guaranteeing protection to citizens of the United States making this discovery.

This outrage is considered the more reprehensible on the part of the St. Domingo authorities, as the parties held uninterrupted possession of the island for nearly twelve months past, said government never having claimed or exercised any jurisdiction over the same, nor being aware that such a deposit there existed prior to the discovery above alluded to. The St. Domingo schooner-of-war *Merced*, by order, arrived at Alta Vela on the 24th October, and demanded of the captain on the island that he and his men should leave it within 24 hours. There being no vessel there loading at the time, and no other alternative left, the captain and his party were forced on board the war schooner and taken as prisoners to St. Domingo. The works and materials on the island, owned by American citizens, were destoyed, so as to leave no seeming vestige of what they considered foreign occupancy. The *Merced* was subsequently followed by another St. Domingo war schooner, with about one hundred and fifty men, to enforce orders given to the commander of the *Merced*, in case his force proved inadequate.

LAW COURTS.

The Superior Court in 1861.

Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, Chief Justice; Hon. Murray Hoffman, Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, Hon. James Moncrief, Hon. Anthony L. Robertson, Hon. James W. White, Justices. Chief Clerk, Robert D. Livingston; Deputy Clerk, Henry H. Rice; Clerk of General Term, N. P. Bosworth; Clerk of Trial Term, William Haviland; Clerk of Special Term, William P. Brennan; Equity Clerk, Jesse Oakley; Naturalization Clerk, Peter Lemon; Recording Clerk, James G. White; Docket Clerk, George Sadle.

TRIAL TERMS.

The number of causes tried and referred, complaints dismissed, inquests taken, were as follows:

1860.	Tried.	Inquests.	Dismissed.	Referred.	Settled.
January....	91	40	18	30	20
February..	62	62	12	16	7
March.....	63	21	10	19	13
April.....	70	42	17	11	4
May.....	98	38	12	8	8
June.....	116	96	16	16	16
October....	49	32	10	12	4
November.	27	20	12	10	3
December.	26	21	16	10	2
Totals...	602	372	123	135	83

GENERAL TERM.

Banc Justices—Clerk, N. P. Bosworth.

The following is the amount of business transacted in this branch:

1860.	Heard.	Decid.	1860.	Heard.	Decid.
January.....	23	22	June.....	29	28
February	24	17	October.....	36	34
March.....	23	23	November.....	28	28
April.....	31	29	December	22	12
May.....	35	34			
Total.....				251	227

216 motions were heard and 209 decided.

SPECIAL TERM.

The number of arguments and motions heard and decided were 2,890.

Number of persons naturalized in this Court and those who have declared their intentions:

Declaration of intention, Great Britain and Ireland	736
Germany and other nations	1,282
Full papers of all nations	4,019
Total	6,037

NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS AND THE AMOUNTS THEREOF OBTAINED AND FILED IN THIS COURT DURING YEAR 1860.

	No Judgments.	Amount.
January	150	$339,644 53
February	163	182,411 47
March	184	216,266 06
April	169	145,677 18
May	130	331,385 39
June	120	185,483 86
July	129	212,955 56
August	162	154,479 52
September	100	169,645 83
October	144	246,124 78
November	124	213,321 75
December (1 to 29)	115	219,999 89
Total		$2,617,386 82

Plasters and Practice—"All-Healing Ointment" Virtueless to Heal Broken Contracts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Demas S. Barnes, et al. vs. *James McAlister.*—This was an action seeking to obtain an injunction against the defendant, who has become quite famous as the manufacturer of "McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or World's Salve." Plaintiffs allege that the defendant has failed to perform a certain contract, which the following findings of facts and conclusions of law, as rendered by the Court, will fully explain:

BOSWORTH, J.—This action has been brought on for trial before me, at Special Term without a jury, and having read the pleadings and heard the proofs and allegations of the respective parties, and the arguments of their counsel, and considered the same, I find as matter of fact:

First—That on or about the 16th day of April, 1856, the plaintiffs and defendant made and executed between them and duly delivered the agreement, of which a copy is annexed to the answer, and which is the same agreement in the complaint mentioned or referred to, and upon which this action is brought.

Second—That after the making of the said agreement, and in pursuance of the provisions thereof, and before the commencement of this action, the defendant manufactured for and delivered to the plaintiffs, and the plaintiffs bought and received of and from the defendant, a large quantity of the said ointment, known as "McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or World's Salve."

Third—That after the making of the said agreement, and before the commencement of this action, the defendant manufactured thirty gross or thereabouts of the said ointment, and at the City of New-York delivered the same to A. D. Sands & Co., druggists, doing business in said City, as a pledge or collateral security for the payment of money lent by said A. D. Sands & Co. to the defendant; and said A. D. Sands & Co. afterwards, but before the commencement of this action, sold said ointment so to them pledged in the City of New-York, and pursuant to the terms on which it was pledged for non-payment by the defendant of the money so to him lent; and the defendant at the City of New-York and within the same time also manufactured other quantities of from 20 to 40 gross each of said ointment and pledged the same to other persons, as security for money which was not paid by defendant, and such other quantities in pursuance of the terms on which they were pledged were also sold by said other persons in the City of New-York.

Fourth—That after the making of the said agreement, and before the commencement of this action, the plaintiffs did advertise the said ointment in their medical almanac and in one newspaper published in the City of New-York, and in some newspapers published elsewhere, but did not advertise the same extensively in newspapers, nor in every reasonable and prudent manner exert their influence to extend and increase its sale, and the sale thereof was largely diminished after the making of said agreement.

Fifth—That in the Spring or Summer of the year 1858, the plaintiffs entered into an agreement with Redding & Co., of Boston, whereby in consideration of the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars by them loaned to said Redding & Co., and to be repaid, the plaintiffs were appointed, and became, and they now are sole agents for an article called Russian Salve, and have the control of the sale thereof at wholesale. That said Russian Salve is intended and recommended to be used for the same complaints and purposes as the said ointment manufactured by defendant, and since the making of the last mentioned agreement has been so advertised by the plaintiffs in their said almanac and also in newspapers, and is in fact a rival article.

And as conclusions of law therein, I find and decide:

First, That the defendant has violated the said first-mentioned agreement on his part, by manufacturing and pledging quantities of said ointment which has been sold in the City of New-York, by the pledge as above found.

Second, That the plaintiffs have failed to perform the said agreement on their part in this, that they have not exerted their influence to extend and increase the sale of said ointment as required by the terms and according to the spirit and true intent and meaning of such agreement.

Third, That the plaintiffs have also violated the said agreement on their part, in that they have made the said agreement with Redding & Co., and thereby have become specially interested in the sale of said Russian Salve.

Fourth, That the plaintiffs are not entitled to any relief in this action, but defendant is entitled to judgment herein, that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

E. & E. F. Brown for plaintiffs; Shaffer & Huff for defendant.

Decision in the Burdell Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bishop & Stewart vs. *Burdell*.—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES of Jan. 4. It will be remembered that the plaintiffs claim on a promissory note for $2,000, indorsed by the late Dr. Burdell, for the payment of which they seek to enforce a lien on the estate against the heirs and administrator.

An injunction was asked to restrain the disposition of the estate until the claim was paid. The Court now denied the motion, without prejudice to the institution of new proceedings in proper form.

Death of Judge Kent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

At the opening of the Court on Saturday morning Wm. Fullerton, Esq., after a few appropriate remarks upon the life and character of Ex-Judge Kent, who died at Fishkill on Friday, moved that the Court adjourn out of respect for deceased.

Justice SUTHERLAND made a few remarks, seconding the motion, and the Court adjourned until Monday.

A meeting of the Bar is contemplated for this day, (Monday,) to arrange for a general meeting at some early day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge LEONARD will open the present term of this Court, this morning, at 10 o'clock. There are no cases down for trial.

Court of General Sessions.

City Judge McCUNN will open this Court this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—David Schwartz, Michael McKenna, George H. Voght.
For Burglary—John Gordon, Edward Lilley.
For Larceny—Peter Mulvey, Jr., John Carroll, Andrew Gustavelli, Leopold Gustavelli.
For Forgery—Abner S. Young.
For Arson—Patrick Welsh.
For Rape—August Stephany.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justice QUACKENBUSH, OSBORN and BRENNAN, disposed of the Calendar as follows: None of the cases having any interest except to the parties concerned. Of thirty one persons charged with assault and battery, fourteen were discharged on account of non-appearance of witnesses, one was allowed postponement, four were remanded, three were fined, seven imprisoned, and two acquitted. Of twenty-one charged with larceny, seven remanded, twelve were imprisoned, and two acquitted.

During one of the trials a forensic passage-at arms occurred between two counsel and the Court in this wise:

First Lawyer—(to second)—You haven't had enough practice in criminal trials—

The Court—(interrupting)—to have acquired a knowledge of all the tricks of sharp practice executed therein.

First Lawyer—That remark may apply elsewhere; it does not to me. I am not aware that a man may not continue to be honest, and yet have to do with criminal trials, as counsel, quite as well as if he sits upon a criminal bench.

The retort *ad hominem* ended the rencounter and furnished the only modicum of humor that varied the otherwise sleepy monotony of the day's proceedings.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Green* vs. *Schirmer*.—Motion granted.

Mowry vs. *Dubastz*.—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Bishop & Stewart vs. *Burdell et al.*—Motion denied without prejudice to motion for an order restraining thereferee from distributing the proceeds of the sale among the heirs.

Griffin et al. vs. *Gerarden et al.*—Motion granted, unless the cause is put on Special Circuit Calendar for the second Friday in January, and they pay $10 costs of motion.

Ogle vs. *Job impleaded.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

Sackett vs. *Groff.*—Judgment and order set aside, and plaintiff's motion granted on payment $20 costs.

Velter et al. vs. *Brenning.*—The receiver and injunction should be considered only temporary, and to continue only until a committee shall be duly appointed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 5.

$3,000	N. Y. St 7s, '64	104¼	
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '62..	100	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	76	
2,000	Vir. State 6s....	76½	
1,000	do.....	76	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	12d 71	
1,000	do.....	70	
3,000	Cal. State 7s.....	88	
2,000	N.Y.C.Cn.Bs.'76	103¼	
2,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	97	
3,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mt.	85	
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. C Bs	80	
17,500	Mich Cen. S'peis		
	Mich. Sou. & N. Ind. Bs.	95	
2,000	Mich So. S F. Bs	75	
3,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	41	
5,000	Han. & St. J. Rs.	55	
10 000	C.B.& Q. R. 8 p.c.		
	Bonds ex int.	88	
31	National Bank.....	93	
5	Bk. of State of N.Y.	90	
10	Bank of Commerce.	95	
5	Am. Exchange Bk.	95	
75	Canton Company..	15	
20	Fel. & Hud. Can. Co.	85	
50	Pacific Mail S. Co..	89	
7	do.....	89¾	
67	do.....	89¾	
6	N. Y. Central R....	79	
426	do.....	78⅜	
400	do.....	78⅜	
100	do.....	s30 78⅜	
200	do.....	s10 78⅜	
100	do.....	s30 78⅜	
50	do.....	78¾	
150	do.....	78⅞	
894	Erie Railroad.....	38	
9	do.....	38½	
1850	do.....	38⅜	
50	do.....	38⅜	
100	do.....	s10 38	
1000	do.....	s5 38⅛	
240	Hudson River R...	48¾	
85	do.....	48⅝	
12	do.....	49	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	76	
1,000	do.....	75¾	
5,000	Miss. State 6s....	70	
2,000	E.R.3d Mt. Bs. '83	86	
5,000	Mich. C. & P. c. 1st Mtg. & F. Bds....	95	
500	Chic. & N.W. 1st M.	42	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds....	95	
10	Union Bank.....	97	
28	Am. Exch. Bank...	95	
75	Pacific M. S. Co....	89¾	
50	N. J. Cen. R.....	110	
50	N.Y. Central R..	s10	78⅜
100	do.....	s10	78⅛
200	do.....		78⅛
41	do.....		78⅜
50	Erie Railroad.....		38⅛
150	do.....		38⅞
450	Harlem Railroad..		15¾
100	do.....		15⅞
150	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.		67
100	Reading R.....		39¼
300	do.....	opg	39⅛
50	Mich. Central R....		86¼
150	do.....		57
100	do.....	s10	57
300	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R		14⅜
100	do.....		14¾
25	M. S. & N.Ia.G.Stk.		35
100	do.....	s5	35⅛
150	do.....	s5	35⅜
50	do.....		35⅞
100	Panama R.....		116
550	Ill. Central R. Scrip		79¼
50	do.....	s5	79⅜
50	Gal. & Chi. R.....		66
400	do.....	s10	66
250	do.....	b3	35⅜
210	Panama Railroad..		115⅜
150	do.....		115
100	Ill. Cen. R. S'pe	s15	79
36	do.....		79⅛
500	do.....		79¼
100	do.....		79⅞
50	do.....	s10	79
100	do.....	s6	79⅜
50	do.....	s30	77½
930	Gal. & Chic. R....		65¼
100	do.....	s30	65¾
100	do.....	b15	66
100	do.....	s7	65⅞
100	do.....	s7	66
100	do.....	b60	66¾
400	do.....		66¾
45	Cleve. & Tol. R....		34
250	do.....		34⅛
100	do.....	s30	34⅛
500	do.....		34⅜
150	do.....	s15	34⅜
100	do.....		34⅜
100	do.....	b10	34⅞
100	do.....		34⅞
80	Chic. & R. I. R....		56⅜
60	do.....		56¾
300	do.....		57
50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		67⅜
60	La Crosse & Mil. R.		1

MONDAY, Jan. 7—A. M.

The trade of the past week was interrupted by the New-Year holiday on Tuesday, and the National Fast on Friday. Business, except in the receipts and payments of the usual half-yearly Dividends, was rather quiet, and the Import entries were moderate, and the sales of Foreign Merchandise unusually dull for the first week in the new year. All present signs point to a greatly reduced Winter and Spring trade for the supply of Goods to the interior, although a seasonable settlement of our political troubles might yet restore a fair business in the way of late Spring sales, as the Export trade of the country, South and West, has seldom been more active or remunerative. The English market news continues to be all that could be desired in the most prosperous and hopeful seasons, and these accounts are especially welcome in the day of domestic troubles and distrust. They are accompanied by large remittances of Gold, to adjust our unequal Exchanges with the Old World, part of which could almost be dispensed with for other evidences of a really prosperous condition of business affairs. Some evidence of a returning confidence in the future, is afforded by the sudden and considerable advance on the Stock Exchange since the opening of the New Year; but as this is based, in a good degree, on the expectation of an early adjustment of the sectional controversy between the North and South at Washington, it is still liable to the contingencies of serious disagreement among the parties in Congress to the pending compromise, and to further rash action and precipitate secession in the Gulf or Cotton States. One of the grounds of confidence, undoubtedly, is, that the day, if not the hour, has arrived when a settlement *must* be made, if we are to hold the two sections of the Union together.

The Import entries of the week, exclusive of Foreign Specie, amount:

In Foreign Dry Goods	$1,982,632
Foreign General Merchandise	1,091,225
Total	$3,073,855

Against $3,001,904 the corresponding week last last year. Of the Dry Goods entries only $348,000 was placed on the market, the remainder passing into Bonded Warehouse. The entries of Foreign Specie were:

By Kangaroo from England	$463,000
Australasian from England	825,000
Together	$1,288,000

And a further sum of $1,456,000 was delivered from California by the steamer of the 10th December. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $2,294,601 against $1,513,182 same week last season. The Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports amount to 122,000 bales, equal to an Exchange of $6,100,000, against 118,000 bales same week last season. These movements outward tend to keep down the Exchange on London both here and at the South, in the face of a large income in English gold, and the early prospect of further considerable receipts. The Bankers' rates here remain, as through the previous week, 104@105 ℔ cent., while the rates for Money outside of Bank have fallen to 6 ℔ cent. on demand Loan, and 8@9 ℔ cent. on prime Discounts. The Sub-Treasury balance is increased by the large deposits made for the new Treasury Bills, which have exceeded the disbursements from the office for January interest on the Public Debt, &c., by $1,423,270—the present balance standing $3,645,437 against $2,222,167 at the close of the previous week. Notwithstanding this transfer from the Banks, the latter will no doubt show, on the average to be made up this afternoon, a further considerable increase in their Specie line, while the Loans and Discounts will probably fall short of the previous total on account of 1st and 4th January payments.

Owing to delays at the Custom-house, on account of the holiday interruptions, the Trade tables for December, which are wanting to make up our comparative summary of the commerce at the port of New-York for the calendar year 1860, have not yet been completed. The principal delay, we understand to be in the accounts of the Bonded Warehouse, where the business of the month, inward, was unusually heavy.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	92½@93
New-York Central	75@79¼@78¾
New-York and Erie	36¼@41@38¾
Reading	35½@39¼
Rock Island	50¼@57@56½
Michigan Guaranteed	31¾@37½@35
Michigan Southern	13¾@16@14¼
Michigan Central	48¾@57
Toledo	29@35@34
Galena	61¼ ex d@67@65½
Illinois Central	60¾@80@79¼
Panama	112½@116¼
Pacific Mail	84@90@89¾
Missouris	65¼ ex d@72½@69¾
Virginias	73½ ex d@75¾
Tennessees	71½ ex d@75
Illinois Central Bonds	90@94
Hudson River	43@49½@47¾
Harlem Preferred	33¾@38@37½
Burlington and Quincy	64@67
Harlem Common	14¼@16¼@15¾

FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1859 AND '60, COMPARED.

	Closing 1859.	Closing 1860.		1859.	1860.
United States	100¾	99	Ill. Central	57¾	79¾
Central	74¾	78¾	Panama	127½	116¾
Erie	38½	38¼	Pacific	75½	89¾
Reading	41¾	39¾	Missouris	79¾	69¾
Rock Island	62½	56½	Virginias	90¾	75½
Mich. Guaran.	16¾	35	Tennessees	85¼	75
Mich Common.	6½	14¾	Ill. Cen. Bonds.	93¼	94
Mich. Central	37¼	57	Hudson	42½	47¾
Toledo	20¾	34	Harlem Pref	33½	37½
Galena	63	65½	Harlem	9	15¾

The recovery in the Stock market the past week is equal to an average advance of 3 ℔ cent. on the closing prices, though the rise at one time was equal to an average of nearly or quite 5 ℔ cent. In the case of the Illinois Central the rise is 10 ℔ cent. for the week, and 25 ℔ cent. in less than thirty days. The State securities show a recovery more than equal to the dividend paid on the 1st of January. The revival began with the morning after New-Year, mainly upon private assurances from Washington that a settlement of political trouble was pending, and likely to be arrived at within the week, or before other Cotton States than South Carolina will meet in Convention to withdraw from the Union. This news was not borne out by the subsequent newspaper dispatches, nor is the much-desired adjustment yet in public view, but a strong confidence has taken hold of the Stock Exchange, and to some extent in the popular mind generally, that violent collision, at least, is to be avoided, and that time must bring about the more complete restoration of quiet and ultimate harmony. And upon this conviction, whether premature or ill-founded, the disposition is against further speculation for the fall in Stocks, and rather in favor of buying, in anticipation, for the rise which it is argued must come on the removal of the political distrust referred to. The market at the close on Saturday was partially weakened by the disappointment which followed the first announcement of good news, and also by the traffic reports for December from the Western roads, which reflect the paralysis that has fallen upon the general movements of trade and travel, since the middle of November. To qualify these reports of decreased receipts for the month, it is stated that during the last days of December the signs were good for a renewal of Eastern-bound business, because of the advancing prices of Grain and Flour. The decrease is, on the Rock Island line, $9,000; Michigan Southern, $12,000, and Michigan Central, $4,000. The Galena and Toledo lines run about even with December, 1859, and the Illinois Central shows a partial increase. From the great lines of New York, the Erie and Central, we have no reports, but have reason to believe that neither will fall below the business of last season.

The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday, says:

"In a monetary view, everything is as favorable as it well can be. The demand for credit is light, the supply is increasing. The banks are becoming decently strong in specie, with New-York exchange strongly in favor of Boston. The present holding is nearly $1,200,000, an increase of about $800 000, above the *minimum* point of the panic. Very prime paper is scarce and in request at 8 to 10 per cent. There is no trace of any panic among commercial people, and all sorts of merchandise are advancing. It is true that as yet our money market is a limited one, but it is also true that in view of the demands upon it, it is fairly easy, while it is rapidly becoming better. Out-side time loans on anything but the best, pay high figures, but confidence has been restored, to a wonderful degree, and the brokers are borrowing at 9 to 12 ℔ cent. on call, and without difficulty, on the various fluctuating stocks. The feeling about stock property in general shows much improvement, and the present prospect is of higher figures for all sorts of securities. It is generally believed that manufacturing shares have passed their lowest points for the present, and that, after all, their chances for fair profits in 1861 are good. As to Bank and Railway Stocks, they are not to be had in quantity at any price. The Railways, by their yearly reports, are proved to be exceedingly staunch. They show profits in the past year ranging from 8 to 11 ℔ cent."

The new 12 ℔ cent Treasury Bills which were taken at the close of the old year by the Bank of Commerce and its associates, in the combination offers to the Government, have improved in market value corresponding with the general recovery in Stock securities, and resales are reported at 102½@103 ℔ cent. The New-York State Sevens advanced about the same time, at 101½, have been resold, to some extent, at 104 ℔ cent.

The Michigan Central Company have declared a cash dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable on the 19th inst.

A very large business, partly on speculation, was done in Cotton on Saturday, in this market, at advancing prices, the transactions reaching about *ten thousand bales*, of which two-thirds are in transit from the South to Liverpool—resold here by sample and on the shipping documents.

The State Comptroller of New-York has sent in his annual report on the Public Debt and Finances of the State to the Legislature. The Governor's Message embraced a Summary of the Public Debt, and this we have already noticed and copied. The valuations or taxables of the State are set forth by the present report, and the total of these for 1860 differs but slightly from the previous four years, being $1,419,257,000, while the rate and amount of taxation are higher by about 75 ℔ cent. than in 1859, the total levy realizing $4,376,000, (exclusive of a School tax of $1,064,000,) part of which went to the purpose of Canal enlargement. The report says that to maintain the Government proper during the last year, required.....$1,578,531 92
To pay interest on the General Fund debt, required..... 379,245 27
Total.....$1,957,777 19

The net revenues of the Canals, as heretofore stated from the Governor's Message, amounted to $1,669,711, while the interest on the entire Canal Debt is made $1,472,745; so that, exclusive of the support of the Sinking Fund and the work of enlargement, the Canals earned more than the annual charge upon their present indebtedness, $27,-107,321. The General Fund Debt of the State is $6,505,654; making the sum total of the Public Debt of the State $33,657,975, of which $20,554,000 is held in the Bank Department alone. The following are the estimates of receipts and payments for the current year, viz:

Receipts	$4,833,853 90
Payments	4,411.906 54
Show a surplus, on the 30th Sept., 1861, of..	$421,947 36

The following summary of the Grain trade at Chicago for the calendar year 1860 is taken from the review of the Chicago *Press*:

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat, bush	10.554.761	9,761,326	8,184,746	14,568,429
Corn, bush	7,409 130	8,260,033	5,410,063	15,487,966
Oats, bush	1,707,235	2,295,322	1,813,048	2,029.906
Rye, bush	87,911	70,031	228,179	295,466
Barley, bush	127,699	411,421	662,187	623,005
Total	19,886,536	20,798,123	16,298,163	33,004,742
Flour into Wheat	1,969,670	2,624,575	3,710,969	3,500,080
Total	21,856,206	23,422,708	20,008,223	36,504,772

TOTAL SHIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF GRAIN FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat, bush	9,488,852	8,727,838	7,266,553	12,481,694
Corn, bush	6,214,615	7,463,274	4,127,654	13,343,172
Oats, bush	416,778	1,188,134	1,174,177	1,039,779
Rye, bush	——	2,569	131,449	129,158
Barley, bush	17,993	127,008	478,162	200,214
Total	16,734,438	17,853,761	13,178,995	27,890,062
Flour to Wheat	1,298,940	2,181,405	3,484,800	3,166,695
Total	18,032,678	20,035,166	16,663,795	31,456,697

The following summary of the value of the Lumber trade of Albany, is taken from the annual review for 1860, of the Albany *Evening Journal*:

	Boards and Scantling.	Shingles.	Timber.	Staves.
1850	$3,251,878	$119,791	$4 325	$677 319
1851	4.119.563	121,524	19.010	546,655
1852	5,495,960	110,726	52.509	547,418
1853	6,299,617	99 585	3.386	564,600
1854	4,985,139	86,891	6.649	611,123
1855	4,426 589	228 840	4 854	631.149
1856	3,573,529	129,147	2,616	461,468
1857	2,881,560	246,515	15 218	689,691
1858	4,412,265	111,383	20.314	540,047
1859	4,887,177	170,646	11,965	458,282
1860	5,042,128	144,277	7,971	594,942

The following statement of the Coal business of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, during the year 1860, gives an exhibit of the Coal product of the Scranton Coal district of Pennsylvania:

	1860.	1859.
Sent North	$252 273 01	$197,354 18
Sent South	827,951 09	632.079 16
Total	$1,089.227 10	$829,431 14
Increase in 1860	250,792 16	

The East River Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable on demand. The Empire City Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 7 ℔ cent., payable on demand. The United States Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on demand. The Greenwich Savings Bank will pay interest on deposits as usual on the 21st of January, at the rate of 5 ℔ cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of 4 ℔ cent. on larger sums. The Equitable Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 11th inst. The Relief Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable on demand.

The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, upon the 7 ℔ cent. Bonds of the State of Florida, and upon the 7 ℔ cent. Bonds of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation by MEIGS & SMITH, No. 39 William-street.

The following is the usual summary of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at this port for the past week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	264	$124,116	972	$393,126	22	$10,814
Mf. of Cot'n	329	63,975	1,832	469,956	14	2,437
Mf. of Silk	111	103,650	509	482,113	2	1,169
Mf. of Flax	222	30,871	994	210,329	15	2,781
Miscellan's	65	20,248	872	98,244	11	1,912
Total	969	$328,860	5,179	$1,653,772	74	$19,146
		1,653,772				328 860
Total entered		$1,982,632	Total marketed			$348,006

The Exchange on New-York at Chicago has fallen to 103¼@104 ℔ cent. The *Press* of Thursday last remarks:

"The general money market is abundantly supplied. Receipts of grain are large, and of hogs they fully exceed expectations. Hence there is an active demand for currency, but our Banks have still enough for ordinary purposes, and probably to meet any emergency."

The Cleveland *Herald*, of Friday, reports:

"On Wednesday last, the Committees appointed by the Directors of the roads between Cleveland and Buffalo to arrange terms of a consolidation of the roads under one management, met at Erie. The result was a complete failure of the proposed arrangement. The propositions previously made were satisfactory to all parties, but at the Erie meeting the Buffalo Company made demands that could not possibly be acceded to without great injustice to the Cleveland and Erie stockholders. The Committees separated in good feeling, but with a disposition to let each road 'hoe its own row,' as heretofore."

The public Debt of Massachusetts is thus stated in the message of Gov. ANDREW:

LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

Western Railroad	$3,999,555 56	
Eastern Railroad	500,000 00	
Norwich Railroad	400,000 00	
Southern Vermont R.	200 000 00	
Troy and Greenfield R.	427,572 00	$5,526,127 56
Funded debt		1,289,000 00
Total		$6,815,127 56
Tem'ry loans due Jan. 1, 1860	$246,429 77	
Reduced by issue of Scrip, 1860	150,000 00	$96,429 77
Estimated deficit for 1860	170.000 00	$266,429 77
Total		$7,081,557 33
Expenditures for 1861, estimate		$870,000 00
Revenue, including unpaid tax, 1860		760,000 00
Deficit, 1861		$110.000 00
Deficit of previous years		267,000 00
To be provided for by tax or otherwise		$377,000 00

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of December, 23d to 31st:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$12,746 96	$19,391 66	$6,644 70	Inc.
Passengers	9 869 79	6,216 75	3,653 04	Dec.
Mails, &c	2,865 15	1.000 00	1,865 15	Dec.
Total	$25,481 92	$26,608 43	$1,126 51	Inc.
Whole month			$89,770 00	
Same month, 1859			$89,353 61	
Increase			$126 45	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 39½; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@½ premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 80 pkgs. Ashes, 5,936 bbls. Flour, 444 bushels Wheat, 3,700 bushels Corn, 2,620 bushels Malt, 4,105 bushels Oats, 1,112 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,235 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is very brisk request, at buoyant prices, including Middling Upland at 12¾c.@12¾c., chiefly 12¾c.; do. Gulfs at 13c.@13¼c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. The reported sales add up 10,000 bales, about two thirds of the amount being *in transitu*.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, including Laguayra and Maracaibo at 13¾c.@14½c., and Rio at 11¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

Imports of Coffee from Rio de Janeiro during each of the past four years.

Ports.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
New-York	278,246	364,459	342,674	320,566
New-Orleans	254,362	337,567	339,756	358,988
Baltimore	181,292	230,984	188,019	203,560
Philadelphia	55,827	124,362	97,716	136,508
Boston	8,000	6,194	——	8,477
Savannah	10,600	13 220	6,820	7,866
Charleston	9.100	6,400	9 960	10,700
Mobile	15,411	19,050	14,905	7

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND's four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS—THE SPITFIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BLUEBEARD—FOUR LOVERS—THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WALL—Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington indicate that the difficulty of fixing upon any plan for adjusting the national difficulties has not yet been overcome, though the efforts to that end are continued, and strong hopes are entertained in influential quarters that these efforts will finally be crowned with success. The Committee appointed by the caucus of the Border States, slave and free, agreed on Saturday, with but one dissenting voice, to a proposition very similar in its details to that of Mr. CRITTENDEN. This gentleman has expressed the belief that a satisfactory adjustment will yet be made through the mediation of the Border States, notwithstanding the fact that several of the most ultra Republicans express their opposition to any plan of compromise, believing that now is the time to test the strength of the Government. A caucus of Southern Senators was held on Saturday evening, to take into consideration the subject of secession, and the interests of those States proposing to secede. It is understood to have been the unanimous opinion, with but one exception—Senator FITZPATRICK, of Alabama,—that the States should secede separately. All fears of any attempt on the part of the Disunionists to seize the capital are now at an end, the promptness of Capt. STONE, the new Inspector-General for the District, having placed their success out of the range of possibility.

Congressional proceedings on Saturday were confined to the Senate, the House having adjourned over until Monday. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of any orders issued to the officers in command of the fortifications in Charleston harbor, and for information relative to any proposed increase of the army forces in the Southern States. Mr. SEWARD presented a petition of citizens of New-York for a Pacific Railroad, and Mr. GWIN having called up the House bill, Mr. SEWARD proceeded to make a speech in its favor. He preferred a more northerly route than was provided for in the bill, but he declared his intention to vote for it as the only measure of pacification which had yet been brought forward which was really free from objection. Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, although the great Northwest would not in his opinion be benefited by it, also declared his intention to vote for it. An amendment, proposed by Mr. POLK, of Missouri, providing that the road shall run from the mouth of the Kansas River, was adopted, and the debate was continued until the adjournment. The temper of the discussion indicates that the bill will pass at an early day.

The steamer *Star of the West*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, left this port on Saturday afternoon, the vessel being cleared for Havana and New-Orleans, but it is currently reported that she stopped in the lower bay, and during the night received on board, from a steam-tug, some three hundred marines which are intended for the reinforcement of Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter.

The South Carolina "Sovereign" Convention having probably become hopelessly involved in the mazes of their new Government, concluded, on Saturday, to turn over all the unfinished business, as well as all the responsibility, to the Legislature, and accordingly adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor. An ordinance was passed providing that all power necessary to make postal arrangements and enact postal laws should be vested in the General Assembly. A resolution was adopted, that the late Commissioners to Washington be requested to prepare a written statement of the results of their mission, to be deposited with the President of the Convention, under an injunction of secrecy. It is stated that the correspondence between the Commissioners and President BUCHANAN has already been published in the Charleston papers in advance of its transmission to Congress.

There seems to be disposition on the part of the Florida Convention to hesitate somewhat before lacking the desperate step of secession. The Convention organized on Saturday, Judge MCGEHEE being chosen President. Resolutions were offered declaring the right of the State to secede, but they were made the special order for to-day, after considerable discussion as to the propriety of passing them immediately.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, has issued another address, in which he persistently refuses to convene the Legislature of that State, for the reasons before given, and for various others in addition. He declines peremptorily to commit any act looking in the remotest degree to a disruption of the Confederacy, believing that such an event would inevitably produce civil war. Gov. HICKS intimates that he is in full possession of all the plans of the Disunionists in the State, and gives them plainly to understand that they can never be carried out with his consent.

The inauguration of the new Governor of Massachusetts took place on Saturday, and he delivered his inaugural address to the Legislature. Gov. ANDREW leaves the entire subject of the Personal Liberty law with the Legislature, but does not indicate his course in case of its repeal. He denies vigorously the right of secession, and advises an expression of opinion on the subject by the Legislature. Massachusetts, he contends, is not in any way responsible for the present troubles in the country, and will always be true to the Constitution and the Union. Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, was also inaugurated on Saturday, and delivered his address. He recommends conciliation and forbearance towards the South, but opposes any compromises not warranted by the spirit of the Constitution; and while recommending the repeal of any statute which may be either unconstitutional or justly regarded as offensive, indicates his conviction that Maine is not really a transgressor.

We give this morning an interesting batch of correspondence from Mexico, embracing all of interest which has transpired since the date of our correspondent's previous letters. It will be seen that the accounts which have reached us by telegraph of the surprise and capture of DEGOLLADO and his command at Toluca, are confirmed. Minister MCLANE came passenger from Vera Cruz to New-Orleans in the *Tennessee*.

The probable loss of the United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, with all on board, is reported. The *Levant*, at last accounts, had been for some time at Honolulu, from which port she sailed for Panama. Her non-arrival, after the lapse of sufficient time, gives rise to the fear that some disaster may have befallen her, although no definite information has been received relative to her movements.

The steamship *City of Manchester* left this port on Saturday for Liverpool, *vid* Queenstown, with 28 cabin, and 96 steerage passengers, and the *Fulton* for Southampton and Havre with 51 passengers.

We have advices from Utah to the 14th ult. The Territorial Legislature was in session, having assembled on Monday, the 9th. The Governor's Message was read on Tuesday, and proved to be the same one which he sent to the Legislature at the extra session held during the previous month. His Excellency was not much pleased with the acts passed at that session, especially those relative to the Judiciary, and consequently never approved them. There was a prospect that a compromise would be effected, and that the Governor would be allowed to have the Judges disposed to his liking.

The schooner *J. L. Bowman*, Capt. WOOD, arrived at this port on Saturday morning from Bonaires, and brings advices to the 14th ult. The stock of salt at that place when the *Bowman* sailed was 45,000 barrels.

Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND, on Saturday morning adjourned until Monday, out of respect for the memory of Ex-Judge KENT, who died at Fishkill on Friday last.

The Stock Market continued strong on Saturday to near the close of the day, when prices partially receded, and the dealings left off dull. New-York Central, 78½@⅞. Money easy. Exchange steady.

A very brisk demand prevailed for Cotton, about 10,000 bales of which were sold,—two-thirds *in transitu*—at prices indicative of a further important rise—Middling Upland bringing 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. The transactions in Breadstuffs were restricted, partly by the firmness of holders of desirable lots of Flour and Wheat. Groceries, Provisions, Whisky, Hay, Tallow, Hides and new Hops were in moderate request. The movement in other branches of trade were limited. There were 477 vessels of all classes in port.

The New Administration—Mr. Seward's Appointment.

The most important incident of the day is the appointment of Mr. SEWARD to be Secretary of State in the approaching Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. We believe it is quite certain that he has accepted the appointment. We assume it to be equally certain that he would not have done so, unless he had felt satisfied that the policy of the President would be in harmony with his own political opinions, and such as he could adopt without any sacrifice of his political position and his personal consistency.

The first effect of this announcement upon the public mind, especially at the South, will be to increase the excitement and apprehension which already prevails. Mr. SEWARD is already regarded by the great mass of the Southern people as the representative and incarnation of that hatred to their section, and that determination to ruin its interests, which are popularly supposed to characterize the Northern heart. At the outset, therefore, his adoption by Mr. LINCOLN as the foremost member of his Cabinet, will be regarded by the majority of the Southern people as the confirmation of their worst fears. The more intelligent men of the South will come to a different conclusion. Reasoning from the ordinary modes and motives of public conduct, they will be very apt to infer that Mr. SEWARD is not the man to assume the responsibilities of high public office, for the purpose of confirming the calumnies of his foes. They will know that, if he consents to hold a subordinate position in the new Administration, it will be from a conviction of public duty, and in the belief that he can render the country some peculiar and important service. Mr. SEWARD can have no personal motive for taking this step. He has nothing whatever to gain, and he has very much to lose, by assuming responsibilities without the power which alone renders responsibility safe or tolerable. He has achieved all of political distinction which any office short of the highest could give him, and has made a mark upon the political history of his country which will endure, to his honor and renown, so long as its annals shall be read. If, under such circumstances, he accepts this post, it is because he believes he can do something in it which no other man can do so well.

Mr. SEWARD stands before the country as the representative of the Republican party. He has the confidence of that party to a greater degree probably than any other man—and he can probably go further than any other, in the way of compromising matters of difference with the South, with the confidence of being sustained by the party in so doing. If Mr. LINCOLN should be disposed, therefore, to yield somewhat to the exigencies of the hour and the demands of the South, it is a matter of very great importance to him that he should have the countenance and support of one holding so influential and commanding a position in the North as Mr. SEWARD. On the other hand, if he had resolved on pushing the South rigorously to the wall, and converting the Republican victory over misrule into a sectional triumph over the South, he would have sought support in the quarter where he would have needed it most,—among the conservatives and moderates of his party.

The inference which will be finally drawn from this appointment by reflecting men, therefore, will be, in our judgment, favorable to a pacific adjustment of pending difficulties. Mr. SEWARD at the Astor House proclaimed his confidence in such an issue. His acceptance of this post shows his willingness to undertake the fulfillment of his prediction. On the other hand, the Republican Party have no reason to apprehend at Mr. SEWARD's hands the surrender of any principle, or of any position essential to the validity and full fruition of the victory they have achieved. Mr. SEWARD is not the man thus to throw away the fruits of his whole public life and labor, nor is he likely to forget the lessons taught by the experience of his illustrious predecessors.

In our judgment this appointment renders it more than ever important that the adjustment of this controversy should be handed over to the incoming Administration, where it properly belongs. The duty of the present Administration is to sustain the Government against all attempts to overthrow it. It has not the power to deal with the sectional difficulties of the day. Those difficulties have grown mainly out of its mismanagement,—and the people have just elected a new Administration, because the old one had proved itself incompetent to secure domestic tranquility upon this subject. Any scheme of compromise that may now be pushed through Congress, will lack that hold on public confidence which is absolutely essential to its stability.

A CHANGE OF TONE.—We find the following in the Charleston *Courier*:

"Much has been said about "precipitate action" in or by South Carolina, but a disinterested historian, writing after a proper lapse of time, will be constrained to state that nothing very precipitate was done, during the memorable December of 1860, *except the retreat of Maj.* ANDERSON. This was the most precipitate retreat which ever was suffered under the American flag."

We are glad to note the change which has come over the Charleston mind in regard to this movement. At the outset, it aroused the most vociferous and demonstrative wrath. It was denounced as an act of aggression,—as an "overt act" on the part of the General Government,—as something which South Carolina could not possibly forgive. Even the Commissioners of that Sovereignty at Washington made it the occasion of a very peremptory demand upon the President, and of a great many inflammatory telegrams to their constituents. We are glad to see that they have reconsidered all this and come to the conclusion, that it was only a *retreat* after all. Perhaps the Commissioners will now come back.

Ability of the South to Sustain a Military Campaign.

It is always a thankless task to expose the weakness of any portion of our common country. But the extraordinary proceedings of South Carolina, and the equally extraordinary threats of other Southern States, render it necessary to examine the foundations on which they rest. The present disunion movement, when closely scrutinized, resolves itself into an *attempted military coercion of the Federal Government* into concessions which reason and argument have failed to command. There are portions of the Southern people ignorant enough, or frenzied enough, to rush upon the execution of this endeavor without counting the cost. But there is, to say the least, a respectable minority in every Southern State who have no disposition to rush blindly over a precipice, and who will not object to an inquiry into their ability to maintain the war which an attempt to dissolve the Union will assuredly involve. And there is a very large class of persons at the North who will be strengthened in their loyalty to the Government by seeing how feeble, in all the essentials of effective hostility, its assailants are.

The South threatens to maintain its independence of the United States by arms. The first requisite of every community, in war as in peace, is *Food*. At no time, and under no circumstances, do the Cotton States raise the food which they require for their own consumption. Almost the only grain they raise is corn,—which fattens the hogs, that feed the negroes who plant it. But they never raise enough for a full supply,—and for the present year, this crop is a failure throughout these States. In extensive sections the amount raised is already on the eve of exhaustion. More than a month since the Governor of Georgia called the special attention of the Legislature to the prevailing dearth, and urged that body to take immediate measures to relieve the distress that must ensue. The State of Alabama is still worse off. In extensive districts, the corn crop almost entirely failed, and the amount harvested is already exhausted. Even in Charleston, it is not denied that only a few days' provisions are on hand, and that purchases have daily to be made at the North and West to keep up even the short supply. The rule is the same throughout all the Southern States. Short crops; no accumulation of stores at any one point, and the whole country virtually living from hand to mouth.

The evil is further aggravated by the entire destruction of Southern credits. Every bushel of corn and wheat, and every pound of bacon now going into these States must first be paid for in *cash* in whatever markets purchased. These are now the Northern States, against which the South is arming with rampant haste. Close the ports of the Southern States, and stop all ingress into them from the Northwest, by way of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and the threatened military demonstrations so greatly vaunted would be starved out in three months, and the people with them. The picture is a horrible one to contemplate, and we trust that in any event humanity will so far prevail as to allow the free importation into the South of food of all kinds. Great difficulties will be experienced, with open markets everywhere, in obtaining a proper supply. The poor people cannot obtain it except by the interposition of the Legislatures. The universal cry from the South is, "No money." The banks have all suspended, and their bills are good for nothing away from home. Gold alone will buy food; but gold they have not, nor can they get it except by the tardy sales of their cotton. This comes forward very slowly for the want of money to move it. When it reaches the seaports there is great difficulty in realizing upon it from the low price of exchange. Gold will gradually work down South to move the crop, but this must be snatched up to be sent North again, to buy food and clothing.

With a people almost famishing for food, how are to be collected the immense stores necessary for a grand military campaign? The thing is impossible. It must be so regarded South, as not the first step in such a direction has been yet taken. There is hardly a barrel of army biscuit in all the Cotton States, nor anything out of which a commissariat could be formed. All this must come from the North. But the South has neither credit nor money. To defray the very first expenses of the rebellion it is notorious that a *forced* loan had to be resorted to. No one, of course, would willingly purchase a worthless bond. But this is one of those financial operations that will not bear repetition. In the present case it was a proceeding almost unheard of in the whole annals of forced loans. These are not the first but the last resorts of needy Governments, all other contrivances being first exhausted. It is only *in extremis*, when irresponsible power seizes the reins, and all patriotism and liberty are crushed out, that forced loans can be resorted to.

In this great enterprise of keeping an army in the field, the South, even before raising a finger, is at the end of its tether. Neither food, nor the means of getting it, exist. Were any considerable body of troops collected, they would have to divide themselves into small squads, or disband, to escape starvation.

How is it with munitions of war? In case of hostilities, money, even, could not supply these in sufficient quantities. A people that has not the means of furnishing from their own arsenals and establishments the most perfect instruments of destruction, and in unlimited quantities, cannot claim even a respectable position among military nations. Success in war at the present day is but another word for mechanical skill. The most skillful is the most successful—other things being equal. Skill has rendered military implements many times more destructive than they were ten years ago. It was in the greater destructiveness of its armaments that the French success in the recent Italian campaign, was mainly due. At the outset the probabilities seemed balanced in the public mind. As the campaign advanced, the superior appointments of the French army became apparent, and decided the contest. The new *rifled* cannon of the French Emperor overmastered anything that could be brought against it by the enemy, and insured success. And even in China, it was the Armstrong gun which gave the English troops their easy march to Peking.

Now the Cotton States have not the means of turning out the rudest implement of war, to say nothing of the most perfect. They have neither powder-mills, nor foundries, nor machine-shops, nor the means of stocking or working either if they had them. They are utterly destitute of mechanical laborers or skill. If the North should turn over to them every military implement we possessed, they would be hardly any better off, as we should soon supply ourselves with something vastly superior to anything we had. More progress has been made during the past few years in perfecting instruments of destruction than in any other branch of mechanical skill. It would be fearful to contemplate the progress in this devilish art, did we not know that the more perfect the instruments of destruction the greater the disposition to preserve peace.

There is another cause which must forever paralyze and render impossible military operations South—the fear of negro insurrections. This is a subject so full of horrors that we can hardly refer to it. For months the whole South are sleeping nightly upon their arms. Fear and suspicion is roused to the highest pitch. At the North we can hardly form an idea of the general terror and alarm which prevails in the country districts. There can be no doubt that the withdrawal of the white males from any given point would be the signal for servile insurrections which none can contemplate without horror, and which must hold the whole South spell-bound in a trance of terror.

Without food, without money, without credit, without munitions of war or the power of constructing them, how supremely idle and contemptible is all this talk and gasconade about the military power of the South! The maintenance of any considerable bodies of men at any one point is an impossibility, so long as men eat or drink. We at the North control this food question, which overrides and controls all others. We could scatter any Southern army that could be collected, by an edict closing Southern ports. Our policy is eminently Themistoclean, which has always won, from the time it was so signally vindicated by that great master, so that it has come to be an axiom in military affairs—"to command the sea is to command the land." This has always been the secret of the success of England in her contests with France. To put an end to all military armaments in the Cotton States, to vindicate the laws, not a Federal soldier need set foot on land, nor perhaps shed one drop of blood. We hold in our hand the very existence of the Southern people. We can, consequently, bear much and wait long, till passion shall have subsided and reason be heard. But we can turn the intermediate time to good account, by carefully consulting the strength of our position, which will teach us the policy to pursue when the moment for action arrives.

Progress of Events in Mexico—Treason at Toluca.

The judgment pronounced on the receipt of the telegram about the disgraceful affair at Toluca needs strengthening. We have now voluminous details of the entire business, tending to convict the officers in command of the Liberal advanee-guard of the most shameful corruption; and to implicate our old friend DEGOLLADO, who uniformly turns up when any fact of treason or peculation is a-foot.

For days before MIRAMON set forth upon this expedition it seems his intentions were fully known about the streets of Mexico; it was notorious that certain officers at Toluca were in correspondence with the President; and even the number of men to go, the disguises they were to wear, the clumsy trick by which they were to surprise the enemy, and the very minute fixed for their departure, were matters of common talk. Courier after courier was sent to warn BERRIOZABAL of the coming danger, embodying every particular of the programme. And so entire was the apparent assurance of MIRAMON that money had left nothing for secresy or prowess to accomplish, that not only was the project thus carelessly bruited, but the troops left the city at midday. Upon their arrival of a Sunday the soldiers of the doomed city were at their prayers or their cups; the commander was strolling about town by way of exercise; there was no preparation, and, of course, but the mockery of resistance. The chivalrous DEGOLLADO was found concealed at his lodgings, and captured. Four or five other distinguished leaders were also caught, with a host of subordinate officers. Departing from his established practice, MIRAMON exhibited extreme courtesy to the chiefs; they were carried to Mexico in a barouche, with every mark of respect, and lodged in the Presidential mansion. The entire number of captives, the bulk of whom went to strengthen the garrison, amounted to something more than 1,300.

On the mere face of such a statement as this, it is almost impossible to withhold, upon an indictment for high treason against these leaders of the Liberal army, a verdict of guilty. There are, however, a variety of collateral matters which greatly strengthen the case. We have a definite account of intrigues which had preceded the *coup*. DEGOLLADO, the hero of a precisely similar mishap at Tacubaya three years ago, in regard to which imputations of treachery and corruption were universally credited, happened to drop in at Toluca a few days before the recent affair. He was on his way to Vera Cruz to stand his trial for the robbery of a *conducta*. Although removed from his position in the army, he was, it appears, received by BERRIOZABAL—why not Beelzebub?—as Commander-in-Chief, and permitted himself to accept that character; an assumption which a correspondent properly characterizes as an act "antagonistic to the Liberal Government." It was unquestionably an overt act of treason. And when we find BERRIOZABAL a party to it; a man famed for his quarrels with prominent Liberal officers, and quite as unpopular among his fellows as that *bête noir* of the constitutional cause, DEGOLLADO himself, we certainly find warrant for suspicion that the sale of Toluca was a transaction in which they were consenting and profiting factors. The episode of MIRAMON's subordinates, demanding the execution of these men, could hardly have been spared as a demonstration necessary to disguise the treason. As for the late Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Liberals, it is superfluous to remark the higher average degree of comfort in sharing the hospitalities of the Presidential palace, with neck secure, pockets full, and in excellent cheer, than in standing at the bar of justice in an unfriendly community, pleading for life and liberty. It is, of course, quite possible that these presumptions do injustice to those in command at Toluca. If so, their unfortunate antecedents are answerable for it.

The ultimate result of this interlude may not be seriously injurious to the Liberal interest. If the final trial of strength were more distant, the moral effect of so serious a backset would naturally do the utmost possible mischief; but with the entire body of the Constitutionalists within a few days' march of the capital, its influence must be greatly limited. Besides, it is not by any means to be supposed that corruption is the rule among the leaders of the popular party; or that military incompetency is always to be presumed, when the opportunity for victory is presented. There are among its present chiefs gallant, intelligent, and patriotic men, whom MIRAMON has not money enough to buy; and who in field or siege have doubtless the skill to turn the issues of the campaign. The shame has been that such men should so long have been held in the background, while others, so marked for incapacity and rapacity, have wasted the resources of the cause, and done great evil to its reputation in foreign countries. With the cure of this mischievous error, we have everything to hope from the Liberal arms. It is even probable that ere this the City of Mexico has been fully invested, and we may look at any moment for tidings of its capture.

Another Voice from the South.

A merchant in this City, who recently received a letter from a wealthy planter in Alabama, has furnished us the following extract. The writer says:

ALABAMA, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860.

* * * "As to ourselves, Union men, we dare no utter a word,—though I do; and have been repeatedly told that 'nothing but my gray head saves me.' Life is worth nothing, and I can only compare our situation to the reign of terror of the first French Revolution. My wife and children are almost crazy from fright at the hourly prospect of a negro rising, which some of the *executed men* (negroes and white) have confessed would take place about Christmas. If we could get our families to the North we would do it; but even this movement would excite suspicion. And now to our imbecile Government. Speaking as they do of wishing to avoid bloodshed; why, *there is not bread enough here to last sixty days*, and the shortest way to put a stop to all our sufferings would be to *block up the ports and break up the mail communication*, which would stop the supply of bread and salt, and then *the very leaders of this secession movement would be fried in their own fat*."

This confirms the intelligence which we have from every quarter of the South on this subject. We are perfectly satisfied that no one thing does half so much to sustain the secession movement in the South, as the encouragement which has been held out by its leaders, that it would be perfectly peaceful and safe. The moment the people find that *secession means war*, they will begin to count the cost. We copied on Saturday, from the *Herald*, an authority not likely to say anything intentionally to the damage of secession, a letter from a planter in Mississippi, in which he said that "*if the people here* (in Mississippi) *felt certain that the United States Government would fight vigorously, a submissionist party would soon make itself heard.*" There is no doubt of this fact. It is folly to say that there is no Union Party in the South. The intelligence, the wealth, and the patriotism of the South are all on the side of the Union. The Union Party may be in a minority—but it would be neither silent nor powerless in this emergency, if it were prudently and resolutely supported and encouraged by the Government at Washington. The recent change in the President's counsels, and the vigorous action which there is reason to hope he will now take in support of the authorities at Charleston, will do more to develop and strengthen the Union Party in the South than anything which has hitherto been done by the Government.

It is commonly said that any display of force will only exasperate and unite the South, and thus precipitate the crisis. We do not believe a word of it. Unless it is made in a bullying and offensive manner, it will have precisely the opposite effect. It will divide the South by creating a new issue—by compelling the people to inquire into their ability to maintain a war against the Federal Government—and by bringing them to that practical test of all communities—*taxation*, to meet the expense of the resistance they threaten. The moment it shall come to be universally believed and felt throughout the Southern States, that the Federal Government will put forth its whole power to maintain the Constitution and the Union—*that moment the danger will be over*. Three hundred men put into Fort Sumter will do more to preserve the Union than the reënactment of the Missouri Compromise—and will be far more easily effected; and what is still more important, it will make the Union more valuable after it is preserved.

A POLITICAL HINT FROM A HORSE-TAMER.—Mr. RAREY has arrived at an opportune moment. If there is no vacancy at present in the Cabinet, one should speedily be made for him. Our Executive might borrow some very important hints from him in the art of government. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that Mr. RAREY's success in mastering refractory ponies is obtained by dint of petting and coaxing. He obtained control over *Cruiser* by firmness, quite as much as by kindness. Having seen him deal with a wild Southern horse on Saturday, we speak somewhat authoritatively as to his mode of procedure.

In the first place, he was careful to commit no aggressions and to make no undue concessions. Not for one instant did he swerve, not for a moment did he stand idle, either to have his own brains pawed out, or to allow his subject to break the ropes and scatter terror among the audience. Calm and collected through the crisis, he was doing something constantly. Conscious of his dignity as a man and of the authority with which he was clothed, he preserved it, applied the power with which he was armed courageously, and did not unloose a ligature until it was acknowledged. He brought every object of irritation and terror fairly before his subject's view, and allowed him a candid examination of them; he convinced him that there was no intrinsic harm in a sounding hollow drum, and that the enthusiasts outside of the ring intended no injury by their frequent vociferations.

The consequence was that he obtained a moral victory as well as a physical one. And we have no doubt that had Mr. BUCHANAN adopted a like consistent and courageous course from the first, he might have obtained a moral ascendency over that high-mettled Cruiser, South Carolina, which would have enabled him eventually to subdue her with a handful of crushed violets, while he could have led the less refractory Georgia and bound her to the Union with a chain of rose-leaves. Mr. BUCHANAN should crave early counsel with RAREY; he can give him good advice, even at this late day.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

We have already, in a previous article, stated our belief that the appointment would come to New-England, that Mr. LINCOLN's well-known sagacity and wisdom would lead to the selection of Hon. GIDEON WELLES, of this city and State, and *it now affords us great pleasure to be able to say that, in all human prob-*

ability, Mr. Welles will receive at the hands of Mr. Lincoln the appointment of Postmaster General. We are satisfied that no better man in all New-England could have been selected, as a reliable and judicious adviser of the President elect, while his eminent ability and great experience in public life particularly point to him as the man for the place.

Reports from Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.

Gov. CHASE and AMOS TUCK had a protracted interview with the President elect to-day.

Many contradictory reports are in circulation to-day in reference to Gov. CHASE's visit. His alleged appointment as Secretary of State is strenuously insisted on by some of Mr. LINCOLN's friends, while others assert that a tender of the same position has been made to Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. CAMERON's appointment is somewhat unpopular among Western politicians.

The State Legislature meets on Monday next. The members are nearly all in town. They are unanimous in their expressions of the strongest attachment to the Union. Senator TRUMBULL's reëlection is expected to come off on Tuesday next.

Pennsylvania United States Senatorships.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 5.

A project is discussed to-night inside of political circles to appoint a committee of friends to reconcile the interests of Messrs. COWEN and WILMOT, both candidates for the United States Senatorship. It is recommended that one of the parties take the long Senatorial term, and the other the vacancy occasioned by Gen. CAMERON's resignation.

Aid for the Kansas Sufferers.

ATCHISON, K. T., Saturday, Jan. 5.

Rev. Mr. MAHEN, Agent of the Methodist Church, reports having received up to the 1st of this month, principally from Illinois, supplies to the amount of 175,037 pounds, which have been distributed through the ministers and stewards of that Church to the destitute throughout the Territory. Considerable money has been received, also, which has been expended in the purchase of supplies here and the payment of freights.

The *Union*, of this city, publishes a statement that there is great suffering among the Pottowatamie Indians, and that two of the tribe have already died of starvation. They have a fine reservation and depend principally upon their crops for subsistence, which totally failed the past season.

Bail for Wm. H. Russell.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The friends of W. H. RUSSELL, residing in Lafayette County, Missouri, have signed bonds amounting to $1,000,000, which will be tendered to the Federal authorities for his release from prison.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steam-frigate *Mississippi* has been taken from the dry dock at the Navy-yard, thoroughly repaired.

The Michigan Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Michigan Central Railroad declared a dividend to day of three per cent.

Amusements.

The great theatrical event of the week—or rather the great event at the theatres—has been the appearance of Mr. RAREY, the horse-tamer, at Niblo's on Saturday afternoon, before an overflowing audience. A detailed report of the proceedings will be found in another column. Three horses were submitted to treatment, and the renowned *Cruiser* also made his first appearance before an American public. *Joe Anderson*, who was expected to have been the great feature of the lesson, scarcely did justice to his antecedents, and was completely eclipsed by a South American mustang—a brave little brute, who fought like a hero and surrendered like one. *Joe* was not in good spirits; his journey from "up-town" on the previous day having exhausted much of his strength, and rendered him weak on his legs. It was scarcely expected that he would make as good a show as he did. Mr. RAREY will deliver his second lecture to-morrow evening, and expects by that time to be well supplied with vicious horses. He is especially anxious that the worst specimens only shall be brought to him.

In the evening, the "Zouaves" gave their last performance. They have been appreciated by the few, but their engagement can scarcely be recorded as a success. In the Canadas, were they are about to go, they will probably meet with more encouragement; the language is there general, and an excessively pronounced style of performance not unpopular. Perhaps even the flag presented them by the biccoughey buttermen of Cork will awaken some provincial interest.

The regular French Theatre was opened on Saturday evening for the second performance of the season. Two agreeable pieces were selected for the occasion—a comedy by Mme. DUDEVANT, called "François le Champi," and a trifle, by ALEXANDER DUMAS, called "L'Invitation a la Valse." In the first piece, Messrs. DECHAMPT and ROBIN—two additions to the company—debuted successfully, and gave promise of much excellence. Mme. DUSSAULE also assumed a rôle less exacting in its character than that of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, in which she was so unfortunate as to make her first appearance. The old members of the company were hailed with pleasure by the habitues, and contributed not less than the others to the enjoyment of the evening. Mmes. MOUTHEAUS and DUPONT were especially commendable. On Tuesday, the third performance will be given, and M. THERRY, *aîné*, make his *rentrée*. SCRIBE's comedy of "Valerie" and "L'Oiseau de Passage."

The Broadway theatres have been well attended during the past week. Mr. FORREST continues his fine performance of *Spartacus*, and each time tries the capacity of the Garden, so steadily oppressive is the crowd at his tri-weekly representations. On Wednesday Mr. FORREST is to take his first benefit, and a change will be made in the bill—a congession to custom which the public scarcely needs. The tragedy of "Damon and Pythias" is the forthcoming novelty.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S star engagement has not been a very brilliant one so far, and this too in spite of noteworthy exertions on the part of actor and management. "Nicholas Nickelby," (chopped down to the meanest proportions,) and those refreshing novelties, the "Spectre Bridegroom" and "Conjugal Lesson," have been given to moderate houses. To-night, a new burlesque called "Mazeppa"—done from the English—and the farces of "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "The Spitfire." We learn, with much satisfaction, that an original piece is in rehearsal here, and will be produced during Mr. JEFFERSON'S engagement. It is time that some theatre gave us a new work.

There is nothing to be expected from Miss LAURA KEENE whilst the "Seven Sisters" continue to exercise their witchery over a New-York public. The theatre is filled every night, and the piece is simply announced for repetition.

At Wallack's Theatre the drama of "Pauline," and the little comedy called "Tom Noddy's Secret," are the sufficient attractions. Mr. WALLACK'S new theatre in Thirteenth-street is progressing with great rapidity, and will undoubtedly be completed in time for an early Spring season. Rumor already fixes the time for opening as the 1st of March.

The indorsement of Prof. AGASSIZ, of Cambridge, puts at rest all quibbles concerning the native Africans now exhibiting at Barnum's Museum. They are authentic and irrepressible to the last degree. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing them in their national dances, &c. The theatrical performances at the Museum continue as good as ever, and are particularly well attended. The "Sea of Ice" is the present attraction.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—A new extravaganza, called "Ten Minutes at the Academy of Music," will be produced here this evening, in addition to the great "Zouave Drill," and other features of merriment and music.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The new Christmas pantomime will be played for six nights more, and then, notwithstanding its popularity, shelved to make way for novelties. The performances commence with a new series of scenes in the circus.

CONCERTS.—Miss MARY E. HAWLEY announces a concert for to-morrow evening at Irving Hall. Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BZALS and Mr. APPY will assist on the occasion.

Our Brooklyn friends will find a pleasant entertainment at the Athenæum to-night, furnished by Miss BELLE P. JAMES, who gives a concert there. Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Signor QUINT and Mr. J. R. THOMAS, will assist on the occasion. The last named gentleman, we perceive, has recently achieved quite a success in Boston. Every one knows Mr. THOMAS as a composer, but few people are acquainted with his merits as a singer. We regard him as one of the best chamber baritones in the City.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—The celebrated performing elephants Antony and Cleopatra will appear to-night in the oriental spectacle of "Bluebeard, or Female Curiosity." In addition to this great attraction, will be given the comic pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and the romantic melodrama of the "Two Highwaymen."

A literary entertainment will be given at Hope Chapel, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the American Woman's Association. Mr. J. B. BROWN, the elocutionist, will read several pieces from the poets.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Effect in Mexico of the Disturbances in the United States—The Church Party taking Courage—Renewal of the Intrigues for European Intervention—Withdrawal of Mr. McLane—Want of Funds and slow Progress of the Liberals—Particulars of Miramon's Sortie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Dec. 3, 1860.

The news of the action of the South on the election of Mr. LINCOLN, has been received here by the Miramon Government, and the whole Church party, with great joy; as they believe it will result in, perhaps, preventing the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, and any way in so great domestic troubles in the United States as to of course prevent the latter from lending any further effective aid to the Constitutional Government of this country.

The information we have so far received as to the agitations in the South, certainly encourages this belief, and the active sympathy heretofore extended to the Liberals by the United States is therefore looked upon as at an end, and the old schemes favoring a European intervention, are, in consequence, again revived.

I hope, however, that the excitement in the South will calm down very soon, and that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN will not be diverted from the important political interests the United States has in this country.

I hope so the more, because, if from troubles at home, the new Administration should be forced to neglect Mexico, and thus in a measure abandon the policy of active sympathy with the Liberal cause, which has been so ably inaugurated, and so successfully and satisfactorily pursued by Mr. MCLANE, the result would be not only to greatly encourage the Church party, and stimulate them to fresh exertions, but would almost inevitably lead to speedy European intervention of a permanent character.

The late robbery of the English bondholders' money from the British Legation, calls for speedy and effective action on the part of England; and while she might be disinclined to pursue a policy at variance with the interests and desires of the United States, so far as she herself is concerned, still, under all existing circumstances, if France and Spain, either or both, are willing to step forward and assume the English claims, or provide for their prompt settlement by guaranteeing the reëstablishment of order under a protectorate, or an active intervention, England would probably be disposed to consent; although it is evident from the tone of her Press and the late action of the Government, in taking the preliminary steps to adopt the policy of the United States, by the recognition of the Constitutional Government, that she prefers that the United States should settle the Mexican question, as it is undoubtedly evident to her that no other Power can do so so easily or so satisfactorily, and with so great probability of the solution being a *permanent* one.

The United States having already placed itself on the side of the popular voice, would only have to continue that policy and use its active influence to have the same course pursued by other Powers, and to have those Powers adopt a friendly policy towards the Liberal Government, to restore order and have the Liberal Government permanently maintained. It need not resort to a protectorate nor even to armed intervention to secure the permanent tranquillity of the country and its consequent ability to pay its foreign debts.

But on the part of any European Power these results can be obtained only at the cost of **an armed intervention**, likely to be against the will of the Mexican people, and sure to involve future difficulties with the United States.

Hence the only desirable, because the only permanent, solution of the Mexican question is that which would result from the action of the United States. England sees this, and has, therefore, lately adopted an attitude favorable to this policy. But if action on the part of the United States is to be prevented by difficulties at home, the whole programme must be changed, and European intervention will speedily take place by the powers most willing to assume its risks, which are France and Spain.

Their Ministers, in connection with the Church Party, are now moving heaven and earth to bring about this result, and influential agents have already been dispatched to the United States to use every influence by filling the papers with false information as to the power and position of the Church Party, to forestall any action of a hostile character there.

It is confidently reported here that the resignation of Mr. MCLANE was sent home because Mr. BUCHANAN, yielding to the intrigues of some of these agents, who painted in glowing colors how much could be accomplished by the joint influence of all the Foreign Ministers, including that of the United States, in procuring the pacification of the country by means of a compromise between all parties, had sent instructions to Mr. MCLANE to join with these ministers in endeavoring to effect such end. This was, in fact, abandoning the policy that had, up to that time, been pursued of sustaining only the legitimate Constitutional Government, and Mr. MCLANE, who had seen the uselessness and impolicy of all these attempts to sacrifice the cause of the people to the will of the Church, under the guise of so-called compromises, which, in effect, would operate only to continue the struggle and lead to European intervention, at once declined to take any part in such movements, and sent in his resignation.

The Administration at Washington, even yet do not seem to understand that when a people have once experienced the blessings of Liberal institutions, under a constitution of their own adoption, they cannot make terms with a military Dictatorship that attempts to overthrow that constitution and govern them under an irresponsible exercise of force.

But my object in writing is to give you news; not to indulge in reflections on the Administration; you doubtless have enough of those at home just now.

We are still in about the same position as at the date of my letters a fortnight ago.

MIRAMON, with the money of the English bondholders, and the proceeds of the pillage of the churches at Puebla, has now funds with which to pay his troops, and they desert less than before, but he is, nevertheless, well convinced that the end of his reign approaches, and he would with the greatest pleasure enter into any arrangement with the Liberals by which he could secure his life and the quiet enjoyment of his stolen treasure. But I am glad to say that the Liberals have rejected all his overtures in regard to a compromise, and demand an unconditional surrender of his position.

MIRAMON hopes yet that by offering a determined resistance in this city he can save himself, and he is therefore constantly occupied in fortifying the city, and concentrating all the troops he can. He has now about 9,000 men, all within this city, and with these he may be able to resist for some time.

The army of the Liberals advances but very slowly. The cause of this is that their resources having been exhausted in the siege of Guadalajara, they have been obliged to wait to raise funds in the States of Jalisco, Guanajuato and San Louis; besides, the crops of this year in the interior have been so poor that it has been impossible to get the necessary provisions for such a number of men and animals, and it was necessary therefore to divide the army, and have it move forward slowly, and by different routes.

Letters from Guanajuato, dated the 27th ult., advised us that up to that day over 22,000 men had passed through that city, and would proceed by the different lines of communication.

GONSALES ORTEGA was expected there the following day. The chiefs of the Liberal army will hold a meeting in Queretaro to decide finally upon the plan of the attack upon this city, and, according to the letters, we may expect to see the whole army here in some fifteen or twenty days.

We shall then have upwards of 30,000 men, with 150 pieces of artillery, before the gates of this city. The Liberals have been defeated so many times that they are unwilling to open the attack except with an overwhelming force, so as to be sure of a final triumph this time.

In the meantime there is already a great scarcity of provisions in the city, and prices have risen enormously. All who can do so have left the city, and the principal men of the Conservative Party have already commenced selling their furniture and valuables, or to hide them away in the houses of foreigners.

Gold is not to be got. For ounces they offer $17, and American gold is at a premium of ten per cent.

I do not believe that we can have a very long siege, for there will be powerful exertions used by all the inhabitants to prevent its being taken by force, with the natural consequences of disorder and robbery that would then ensue; but for some days, perhaps weeks, we may have sufficiently disagreeable times.

The majority of the diplomatic corps, consisting of the American, English, French and Prussian Ministers are still at Jalapa, where they are probably attempting to plot out some new plan of pacification, but which will be destined to have the same result as have all the others.

Mr. PACHECO, the Spanish Minister, would have gone down also, but he is sick in bed.

I hope by the next mail I may be able to give you more positive news of the movements of the Liberal forces.

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CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1860.

Since my last we have received papers from the United States up to the 1st inst. I regret to see that the disunion agitation continues, and is increasing. What can the South be dreaming of in their madness? Are Americans to live to see Mexicans point at us with the finger of scorn? We will be even worse than they. Mexico has never yet been established in peace and prosperity; she has been struggling to throw off the oligarchy of the Church, that a constitution securing free institutions might be maintained; we, on the contrary, after unexampled prosperity and happiness, deliberately destroy the Constitution that has secured that happiness, that has made us a Power among the nations, that has given hope to all mankind. And for what? Is there greater safety in secession than in the ballot-box?

Are *pronunciamientos* more just than the law? American history to sink below the level of the Mexican page! I cannot believe it. The *people* cannot yet have spoken, even in the South. But really it causes my cheeks to tingle with shame to hear the comments, the sneering allusions, the glad predictions of a melancholy future for the proud United States, that reach my ears on every side in this priest-ridden city. Would they could be heard at home; for very shame these Southern leaders would retrace their steps.

Those stars and stripes—that banner of freedom! is it so soon to be humbled in the dust? Is the glorious radiance of those stars so soon to become dim? No, no, it cannot be; I cannot believe it; I *will not* so long as my foot presses *Mexican* soil. But away from home, only the flag borne aloft to remind us of it, how mournfully these tidings come.

Political matters here advance very slowly. The great want of resources has prevented the Liberal army from advancing as rapidly as they intended, and has forced them to move forward by different routes. MIRAMON, whose only virtue consists in activity, has taken advantage of this circumstance, and last week surprised about 1,300 men, under the command of Gen. BERRIOZABAL, in Toluca, and took them all prisoners. He left this city on the 7th, about midnight, with 4,000 men, with the utmost secrecy, not an individual apparently knowing the destination of the corps, and reached Toluca early on the morning of the 9th. He had, however, as it appears, a previous understanding with some officers inside the city, who had some time ago been taken prisoners by the Liberals and had since entered in their service, and he, besides, dressed the vanguard of his troops in blouses, to make them appear like a Liberal force. The result was that the whole garrison of Toluca was caught without any fighting at all. BERRIOZABAL was, however, wounded slightly, while attempting to escape. Gen. SANTOS DEGOLLADO and Col. BENITO GOMEZ FAVIAS, who were in Toluca transiently, on their way to Vera Cruz, were also caught, and all have been brought to this city. What the fate of Gen. DEGOLLADO and the other officers may be, it is hard to say, but I hardly think their lives will be taken. Gen. DEGOLLADO has *always* released the prisoners *he* has taken, and it would be the heighth of barbarity to treat him severely now; besides, he has no longer any connection whatever with the Liberal army, and was merely on his way to Vera Cruz, there to be tried for the seizure of the conducta some time ago.

The effective loss of the Liberals in this little affair by MIRAMON is not great, and I believe that the leaders of the army, as GONZALES ORTEGA, DOBLADO and ZARAGOZA, will be rather glad than otherwise that DEGOLLADO and BERRIOZABAL are thus out of the way.

My last news from Guanajuato is dated the 11th inst. GONZALES ORTEGA arrived there **the same day, and his intention was to leave on the 13th for Queretaro, where he will again enter upon the command of the whole army. He is the only Liberal General who has always been successful, and besides the late successful siege of Guadalajara, has beaten MIRAMON twice in the open field.**

MIRAMON on his part is now very active. He leaves again to-morrow on another sortie, taking with him some 7,000 men, probably with the intention of surprising some 4,000 to 5,000 men stationed near Tepeje del Rio on the road to Queretaro, hoping to be as successful as in his late *sortie* upon Toluca. But now the Liberals are warned, and will be more careful; they will probably retreat before MIRAMON gets near them, until a sufficient force is concentrated to attack him with the certainty of success, when by interposing a force between him and the capital his position will become very precarious. A defeat under such circumstances would ruin him, and the capital would at once surrender. Unless the devil or the Pope helps him to some fresh good fortune, I should not be surprised to hear of his pushing off in the direction of San Luis and Tampico, turning his back forever upon this capital, where he has ruled in ruin so long.

Still he is greatly encouraged by the French and Spanish Ministers, now, and he may hold out and perhaps temporarily turn the tables again.

The present belief here is that within the next ten days the whole Liberal army will have arrived in the neighborhood of this city, but we have been disappointed so often, and the scarcity of funds on the Liberal side is so great, that it would not surprise me if another month should pass without anything important occurring. The result, however, may be nearer at hand than appears on the surface of things.

The new French Minister, M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, arrived in this city on the 12th. Nobody yet knows precisely what course he intends to pursue,—probably he himself is waiting a little to see the course of events; but at a meeting of the foreign Ministers, which took place at Jalapa on his way up, it was resolved that another attempt should be made to persuade the Liberals to enter into a compromise with the Church Party. JUAREZ and his Cabinet, however, refuse openly and persistently to entertain any propositions looking to the abandonment of constitutional right in favor of a rebellion which, notwithstanding it has been sustained by all the power of the Church, is now reduced to the possession of one single city. The Ministers, therefore, are now trying what they can do with GONSALES ORTEGA and the other chiefs of the Liberal army, hoping to get some of them to turn traitors to their cause and to the Constitution.

I heard this morning that Mr. WAGNER, the Prussian Minister, in Company with Mr. LA REINTREE, our Secretary of Legation, and Mr. ELGER, have arrived at San Angel on their way up from Jalapa.

It is uncertain yet if they will enter this City or remain at San Angel or San Augustori which is only three leagues distant from here. The presence in this vicinity of Mr. LE REINTREE, the American Secretary of Legation, now acting probably as *Chargé d'Affaires* since the withdrawal of Mr. MCLANE, seems to confirm the report I alluded to in my last that Mr. BUCHANAN had instructed Mr. MCLANE to act in harmony with the European Ministers, and that such instructions caused his withdrawal.

All the Americans here, and the disinterested foreigners, regret this course extremely, for the prudent, and at the same time firm, conduct of Mr. MCLANE had operated as a powerful check upon the schemes and intrigues of the foreign diplomatic corps, particularly of the English Minister, whose influence will now probably again be fully thrown on the side of the Spanish and French designs. Mr. MCLANE's course in this country has gained for him the affection and esteem of not only his own countrymen and a majority of most other foreigners, but also of nearly every class of the Mexicans. His influence on the side of the people, and in favor of the Constitution, has been very powerful, and has been appreciated.

In the absence of an able American Minister, I have now more fear of foreign combinations for European intervention than I have for MIRAMON.

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From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 28.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. FORBES, before reported below, from Vera Cruz the 23d inst., reached her wharf at an early hour this morning.

Hon. ROBERT M. MCLANE, U. S. Minister to Mexico, returns home by the *Tennessee*, having formally taken leave of the President on the 22d. The following is the original copy of his parting address:

To the President of the Republic of Mexico:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In presenting this letter of recall from the President of the United States, I beg to assure your Excellency that my retirement from the mission with which I have been honored will not in any degree diminish the interest I have heretofore cherished for the Republic of Mexico; and I have the satisfaction to feel that my successor, by his ability and attachment to the principles which distinguish the Republican Governments of Mexico and the United States from the great Powers of Europe, will faithfully represent his own Government in a spirit that will encourage the most fraternal relations between the two Republics.

My earnest hope is that peace may be speedily restored to Mexico; and that the people of both countries may realize that under Providence the only real security they possess for *life, liberty and happiness* rests in the faithful execution of their respective *Constitutions*, by the terms of which they have regulated *national independence and the individual rights of the citizen!*

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 22, 1860.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

To this the President replied as follows:

SIR: The receipt of this letter from the President of the United States, recalling your Excellency from the mission you have, in so friendly a manner, and so worthily filled, has created within me sentiments of regret.

I am pleased, however, in entertaining the hope and belief that your Excellency's successor, of whose character and talents you justly speak so highly, entertains the conviction upon which your Excellency, with rare penetration and generous mind, has always acted, that it is for the true interests of the United States and Mexico that their reciprocal relations be those of sister Republics. In this way, also, the political principles which distinguish them from the great Powers of Europe can be best subserved. In any case, however, I will hope that your successor, Mr. WELLER, will be to Mexico the same good friend your Excellency has shown yourself to be.

I take this occasion, also, in reciprocation of your friendly sentiment, to express the hope that peace may continue unbroken as before in the United States, and that, if it be necessary, the Constitution may be remodeled in a legal way, always respecting the dignity of the people and the peace of the world, as only by this can liberty and the rights of man be preserved.

This speech is also from the original Spanish, in which language it was, with the President's usual gracious manner, delivered.

The American Legation was left in the charge of Messrs. LA REINTREE and ELGER, the Secretaries, and the Consulate in charge of CHARLES RIKER, Esq., the Acting Consul in the absence of Col. PICKETT.

The Presidential canvass in Mexico, we understand, proceeds in a very quiet manner. Sr. LERDO DE TEJADA, late Minister of Finance, is said to be by far the most popular candidate, and it is believed he will be elected by a large majority. The election takes place the first week of January, and the next arrival will, doubtless, bring us enough returns to enable us to form an opinion of the result.

The *Tennessee* left at Sacrificios, on the 23d, the following vessels-of-war:

United States frigate *Sabine*, United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, British steam-frigate *Valorous*, British gun boat *Jasper*, French brig *Mercuré*, and Spanish frigate *Blasco de Garay*.

The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, and the United States steam-sloop *Pocahontas* lay off the castle.

THE CAPTURE OF TOLUCA.

Correspondence of the Vera Cruz Trait D'Union.

MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1860.

In recounting to you the events which occurred at Toluca, I beg you to accept my statement with entire confidence, as I receive my information from an eye-witness, in whose veracity you may repose perfect faith.

On Friday, the 7th inst, I learned from a friend that MIRAMON was about to start for Toluca, that very night, with 5,000 men. We instantly dispatched an express to apprize BERRIOZABAL of the fact. Others of our party did the same; but upon the reception of these advices BERRIOZABAL merely laughed, remarking, "these fellows in Mexico are too great cowards; and it is incredible that MIRAMON would trust himself at so great a distance;" and he took no measures for defending Toluca, which might indeed have been impossible, or of evacuating the place, which he might readily have done. It is proper to add that the precise moment at which MIRAMON was to march was imparted to BERRIOZABAL. Saturday passed quietly at Toluca. A few persons who credited the intelligence fled. On Sunday, the soldiers, giving better proofs of their devotional temper than the most devout of the clerical party, attended Mass at 10 o'clock; at 10½ they returned to their quarters, where they were taking their ease, as if nothing was apprehended; but at 11½, my dear Sir, the troops of MIRAMON suddenly made their appearance at three different points, pouring a random fire into the streets of the city. BERRIOZABAL, who was strolling quietly and without distrust about town, instantly hastened to San Francisco, got together a handful of infantry and for some minutes fought desperately. He encountered Gen. NEGRETE personally; each resorted to his pistols; unhappily the first missed his aim, while the second wounded him slightly in the head. Such was the end of this strange affair, which is clearly due to the too great confidence of BERRIOZABAL. After the firing had ceased, MARQUEZ dismounted from his horse, and began to distribute money among the populace, to induce them to point out the places were the leaders were concealed. He was shown to the quarters of DEGOLLADO, and MARQUEZ directed an Aide-de-Camp to enter and threaten to blow out the brains of the owner unless he delivered up his guest. The direction was observed, and the proprietor of the house had only to see the pistol of the officer to induce him to point to a pile of clothing behind which DEGOLLADO was hidden. The aide bade him follow, and when presented to MARQUEZ he was at once placed under arrest.

While these things were taking place, the crowd loudly clamored for the death of the prisoners, BERRIOZABAL, DEGOLLADO, the son of the latter, BENITO GOMEZ FARIAS, and GOVANTES. MIRAMON with his Staff and several officers of elevated rank were dining at the Post-house; he had decided to have the prisoners shot, when Doctor MIRANDA, attached to the Ambulance Department, presented himself, and said: "Sir, when I fell prisoner at Silao, Gen. ORTEGA gave me fifty dollars to distribute among my fellows in captivity; he treated us as gentlemen; and it would not be human for you to tarnish your victory by the effusion of Mexican blood, of which too much has already been spilled."

MIRAMON was obviously affected by these words; MARQUEZ remarked it, and rising, said DEGOLLADO ought not to be considered in the light of an ordinary prisoner, but as a traitor, for undoubtedly, as a member of the Vera Cruz Cabinet, he had signed the McLane treaty. MIRAMON at once dispatched an officer to DEGOLLADO to inquire as to the fact. The latter replied in the negative. MIRAMON reserved his decision to the ensuing day; a large number of the most respectable families, in the meantime, waiting upon him to beg that the lives of the prisoners might be spared.

On Monday MARQUEZ and NEGRETE urged strongly upon the Commander-in-Chief the execution of the prisoners, declaring that his refusal would compel them to leave the service. He responded by saying his resolution was taken, and that it was on the side of mercy. The two Generals said nothing further. The captured soldiers were distributed among his own ranks, and the principal officers, namely: DEGOLLADO, his son, GOMEZ FARIAS, and BERRIOZABAL, were seated in a private carriage. Gen. GOVANTES was about to take his place beside them, when MIRAMON, remarking that he was not fit for the company of gentlemen, bade him take his place with sixty-seven other prisoners, military or civil.

On the 12th BERRIOZABAL, DEGOLLADO and FARIAS arrived here in their carriage, while the other poor devils were led through the streets on foot.

It is true that our party has received a severe blow; but I can say, as it is reported GOMEZ FARIAS said to MIRAMON: "May this victory you have gained over us produce, as a consequence the triumph of our cause!" *You will remember that Berriozabal received Degollado as General-in-Chief, which he has ceased to be; and that Degollado permitted himself to be received as such; a fact which placed him in direct antagonism to the orders of Government; and which could not fail to be productive of discord during the operations of the siege.* I know, on the other hand, through letters from Guanajuato, that Gen. DOBLADO was unwilling to accompany the expedition on the ground of a misunderstanding with BERRIOZABAL; you are also aware that the latter is at daggers drawn with HUERTA, who is on bad terms likewise with DEGOLLADO. Who can tell how far these circumstances are connected with this conflict in the vicinity of the capital?

Among the leaders and officers made prisoners, besides those named above, there is none of importance. ANTONIO RAMIREZ has been named Governor of Toluca by ZARAGOZA, in the place of BERRIOZABAL; the claims of the Secretary Licentiate, ALOS, who is a highly intelligent man, and who escaped miraculously, and whose son was mortally wounded, being set aside.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 16.

For several days previous to the 7th, a rumor was generally current of MIRAMON's projected expedition. No one was so ignorant as not to know this expedition was directed against Toluca. *It was a matter of notoriety that intrigues had been going on with some officers of Marquez's old command, then in the Liberal service at that city.* Communications were received from under cover to Doña CONCHA MIRAMON, and, I blush to tell it, it was a foreigner who was the medium of this secret correspondence. And everyone knew that MIRAMON had ordered the manufacture of some hundreds of blouses, in order that he might approach the outposts of the enemy without exciting suspicion. The order was, that whenever a body of BERRIOZABAL's troops were met they were to be hailed with cries of *Viva Libertad* and *la Reforma!* and to be told that the new-comers belonged to AMPUDIA's division; and after fraternizing with the victims they were to make them prisoners, throw down the mask and oblige their leaders to send word to BERRIOZABAL that all was right. This clumsy stratagem succeeded perfectly. MIRAMON leaving the capital a little before mid-day, took Toluca by surprise. As soon as the troops approached the place, the old officers of MARQUEZ, *whose connivance was, it is said, purchased for* $6,000, turned like so many Judases upon their companions, and BERRIOZABAL, DEGOLLADO, (surnamed "No Chance,") GOMEZ FARIAS and others, surrendered, after a short but energetic resistance.

When the news of the *coup d'état* reached Mexico, I leave you to conceive the sensation it caused. Many refused to believe it; had there not been courier after courier sent to warn BERRIOZABAL? And BERRIOZABAL having been advised, how can his carelessness be accounted for? Even had he not been, what shall we think of a General who sleeps on his arms, with an enemy almost in sight? Such were the questions asked, and which no one could answer.

THE CAPTIVES AND THE PLUNDER.

The Mexico *Oficial Boletin* publishes an official statement of the affair. It says, 12 canons, 8 eight-pounders and 4 twenty-four-pounders, were taken with their carriages. Among the munitions figure nearly 150,000 cartridges, 1,114 rifles, 726 bayonets, 276 muskets, 220 cavalry sabres, 282 lances, and 919 sets of cavalry equipments, in complete order.

The total number of prisoners is 1,319, including 56 officers of rank and 6 civilians.

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.—No one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable *Alterative*, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad, that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in market contain little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla or anything else. They are mere slops—inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicine, have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn, arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX; FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists, everywhere.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. H. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Phrenological Examinations,
with charts and
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
given daily by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 638 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

TUCKER—UNDERHILL.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, by Rev. Dr. Jameison, GEORGE H. TUCKER to JULIA A. UNDERHILL, all of this City.

DIED.

ANTEON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, New-York, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mark's on Tuesday, at 3½ P. M.

BOYLE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan 4, WILLIAM P. BOYLE, aged 42 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also the members and congregation of the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 77 5th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KNOX.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, suddenly, MARGARET, relict of the late Alex. Knox, Sr., aged 72 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, Alex. Knox, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 38 West 17th-st., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, J. A. SMITH, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Henry A. Smith, No. 216 West 46th st., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HYATT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 6, Mrs. EFFIE HYATT, relict of Jacob Hyatt formerly of Kingsbridge, aged 82 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Caleb, Thomas P. and Jacob Hyatt, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 389 2d av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GRIEVE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 4, after a short and severe illness, JOHN GRIEVE, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his late brother, Archibald Grieve, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, the Elk Hotel, Broadway, between 52d and 53d sts., on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

LAURENCE.—On Friday, Jan. 4, GEO. H., son of WM. and Maria Laurence, aged 4 years, 1 month and 22 days.

☞ New-Brunswick papers please copy.

FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, CAROLEEN LOUISE MILLER wife of Wm. H. Foster, and daughter of the late Abram Miller, of Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.

Particulars of funeral in to morrow morning's papers.

CUSHMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 6, ANNIE, daughter of T. Albert and the late Julia A. Cushman, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of her father, and of her grandfather, T. W. Rennie, are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 83 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, infant son of Richard and Sarah L. Williams.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday evening, Jan. 5 JAMES PARE, ton of Robert C. Scott, aged 5 years and 17 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 60 South 6th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

THOMPSON.—In South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM HENRY THOMPSON, son of Robert B. and Helena Thompson, and grandson of the late Robert Boggs.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 508 Columbia st., South Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GOURLIE.—In Yonkers, on Friday, Jan. 4, of scarlet fever, ROBERT, son of Archibald T. and Sarah E. Gourlie, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The funeral service will take place this day, (Monday,) Jan. 7, at 12½ o'clock.

CONDIT.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, CYRUS P. CONDIT, in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

DIBBROW.—In New Rochelle, on Friday Jan. 4, Mrs MARGARET DIBBROW, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her grandson, W. K. Whinster, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12¾ o'clock.

EVANS.—In Sunderland, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 3, Mrs. ELIZA M. EVANS, widow of Thomas M. Evans, of Virginia, and only daughter of Gen. Anthony Walton White, aged 66 years.

COOK.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Jan. 6, from a lingering illness, JOHN COOK, formerly of New-York, in the 39th year of his age.

VANDEGRIFT.—In Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan. 5, CATHARINE, wife of Henry W. Vandegrift, and eldest daughter of the late Andrew Parsons, of Paterson, N. J.

RIELY.—In New-Albany, Ind., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, from burns received the evening previous, Mrs. MARIA MAXWELL RIELY, formerly of Lebanon, Conn., wife of Dr. John M. Riely, of New-Albany, in the 60th year of her age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 59, Jan. 5, 1861.
68, 49, 54, 10, 9, 11, 2, 3, 66, 21, 33, 45, 28.
Class No. 60, Jan. 5, 1861.
66, 36, 33, 40, 26, 24, 39, 67, 34, 65, 30, 20.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 5, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

WM. H. DEMING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
Finer this year than ever, is now being received by the Agent. For sale at reduced prices in cases of one doz. quarts and 2 doz. pints, barrels, and half barrels.
MARTIN H. ROBERTS, Sole Agent,
No. 162 Pearl-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT,
When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers,
And all external pains or aches.
Price, 25 cents.

LOOK AT
Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper, and then do as we have done, go and buy a "whole lot" of China, &c., &c.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.
All the pews in this Church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1861, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

BOOK POSTING.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS AN Accountant, being confined to the house by lameness, wishes to make out bills or accounts, or to post up and settle books, for which he asks but a small remuneration. Address B. T. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WEVER BRYCK, HAVING RETURNED to this City, will be pleased to see his friends at his Studio, in Irving Buildings, No. 594 Broadway.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE
THAN SILVER OR GOLD,
BECAUSE
IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK,
REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS
ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR.
It is
PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, N

DRY GOODS.

READ! READ! READ!

We offer
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces for.....$3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces, for.....28 00
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen, for.. 1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the doz., for. 1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen for..... 90
White French China Covered Dishes..... 75
White French China Tea Cups, the dozen..... 1 50
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for..... 5 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pcs., for..46 75
Gold Band and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for..... 8 00
Gold Band and Colored French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces for.....50 00

Together with an elegant assortment of
SILVER PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CHINA VASES,
BRONZE FIGURES, &c.. &c.,
All of which we are most disirous tc convert into
MONEY!
MONEY!
CASH!

A comparison of prices will convince any one that we MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

Orders from the country, accompanied with the cash, promptly executed.

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer the balance of their POINT LACE GOODS, in all styles, at a very great reduction.
Black Thread Lace Veils.
Black Thread Lace Barbs.
Black Thread Lace Coiffures.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at a great reduction.
Ladies' Plain and Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Gents' Colored Borders at 2s., worth 4s.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Are closing out their entire stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION
FROM COST OF IMPORTATION.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
Further reduction in Laces and Embroideries, in order to close out the balance of our Laces and Embroideries for stock taking. We will sell 50 per cent. less than we have been selling all the season. Please call and examine our stock.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.
Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS.....$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS..... 8
At
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 7, Embroidered Jaconet Breakfast sets, in colors,
Only $1 per st. (formerly sold for $2 50)
Embroidered Muslin sets at $1 50 each, (value $3.)
Estelle Embroidered sets at $3 each, (formerly sold for $5.)
Estelle Embroidered sets at $3 50 each to $6 each.
Breche sets with Buckles,
Only $2 the set, (value $4.)
Breche sets with Buckles, only $3, (worth $5.)
Walewski Jaconet sets,
$2 50 the set, (value $5.)
500 Handsomely trimmed sets with Ribbon,
From $2 to $3 the set.
French Embroidered sets in boxes, handsome y trimmed with Ribbon and Lace, $4 and $5 each, worth $8 and $10.
100 Medallion sets at $5, (value $10.)
150 Needlework Collars with Buckles. $1 50 to $2 each.

POPULAR TRADE IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 7,
1,000 pieces fine Bleached Cotton Shirtings, at 6¼c. ₱ yd.
1,000 pieces fine bleached Cotton Shirtings, at 10c. ₱ yd.
1,000 pieces extra fine Cotton Shirtings, at 12½ c. ₱ yard.
1,000 pieces English long Cloth, at 12½ c., (value 15c.)
500 pcs. 8 4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, 25c., value 30c.
500 pcs. 9-4 Blen'd Cotton Sheetings, at 27c., value 33c.
500 pcs. 10-4 and 12-4 Utica Cotton, at 30c., va ue 37½c.
500 pcs. French Percales and Madapalams, at equally reduced prices.
1,000 pieces 4-4 Heavy Irish Linens at 20 cents ₱ yard.
1,000 pieces 4-4 Heavy Irish Linens, at 25 cents per yard.
2,000 pieces 4-4 Heavy Irish Linens, at 30c. and upwards.
150 doz. Damask Napkins, at $1 25 ₱ doz., value, $1 75.
200 doz. Damask Napkins, at $1 50 ₱ doz., value $2.
300 8-4 Damask Table Cloths at $1 37½, (value $2.)
200 10-4 Damask Table Cloths, at $1 50 and $1 75, value $2 25 and $2 50.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(For thirty days only)
Will offer at retail, at an immense
Sacrifice, the balance of their Stock,
Consisting of every description of
Dress Goods, viz., Silks, Satins, Moire Antique, Moire Français, Flounced Robes, &c., &c.,
Suitable for Street or Evening,
Laces, Embroideries, Cl aks, Shawls, Furs, &c., &c.
To Their Customers. Friends and the Public will please call and examine them, without fear of being importuned to purchase.

BARGAINS IN LACES.
Honiton Lace Collars.
Honiton Lace sets.
Real Duchess Point Lace.
The balance of stock, which must be closed.
100 Spanish Point sets,
$1 to $3 each, (about half their value)
Bretelle and Capes, in black and colors, handsome y trimmed with Ribbon and Velvet, (about one-third their cost.)
Applique Point Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Thread Lace Veils, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.,
At exceedingly Low Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $30 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

500 HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
From $15 upwards.
The latest and most approved shapes.
A. T. STEWART & Co.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—12½ CENTS, BEST quality. Just received, a large assortment of tinsel-shaded and tiger needle patterns canvass and slippers, Saxony yarns, all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 15 cents, worth 38c. A great variety of fancy goods, nets and small wares, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to the jeweler's store, east side.

GLOVES, GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY. Also ladies' and misses' drawers, vests and leggins. Children' gloves, mittens, merino and knitted shirts, &c. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small wares and fancy goods, at ELGER'S cheap s'ore, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side, next to Curtis' jewelry store.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGN- 2221 ed offer to the public and their cus- tomers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 223½ Bowery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED AT C. C. CORBETT'S Gift Enterprise, No. 408 Canal-st., to dispose of jewelry and stationery-envelopes; also a new article, in great demand. Agents can make from $3 to $8 per day. Orders from country merchants solicited for all kinds of jewelry, or the stationery-envelope, with jewelry. Address C. C. CORBETT, No. 87 Dorrance-st., Providence, R. I., or No. 408 Canal-st., New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, FURNITure and good will of the hotel corner of Jay and Washington sts., in this City; it is near the landing of the Hudson River boats, Hudson River railroad, and within two blocks of the new N. Y. and E. R. Ferry. For particulars, apply at the office of ADDISON SANFORD, No. 362 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000 capital, to take the place of a retiring partner in a well es ablished manufacturing business in this City. A favorable opportunity is here offered to engage in a safe and profitable business. Address with real name, Box No. 1,301 Post-office.

BOOK BINDERY FOR SALE—EMBRACING ruling machines, paging machines, standing presses, fixtures, and every variety of tools and implements required in the manufacture of books. Will be sold collectively or in lots to suit. Apply at No. 147 Fulton-st.
ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STALLS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT RYERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin bar cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a med erate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT Rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons (including fire and gas) $10 50 and $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant room in a modern house, with the improvements, located at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with partial board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A NICELY furnished library-room on first floor, suitable for one or two persons. Apply at No. 73 State, between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE private family can accommodate two or three single gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 28 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO very pleasant rooms for single gentlemen in a private family, with bath room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. References required.

LODGING AT NO. 28 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEAR MADISON-AVENUE.—A widow lady, having taken the above house, will let the front parlor on the second floor, including the exclusive use of the wash-room attached, containing bath-room, marble wash bowls, water-closets, &c., with another small front room attached, suitable for a single bed, handsomely furnished throughout, for $4 per week, to one and at the same rate for more; will also let the back square room on the same floor for $2 50 to one, or $1 50 each to two; also, a hall bedroom on the same floor for $1 75 per week; also, one front square room on the third floor for $2 per week to one, or $1 25 each to two. All of which are suitably furnished throughout with everything requisite to make it pleasant, agreeable and inviting. Breakfast served in the room if desired at these prices. Prompt payment and unexceptionable references will be required.

YOUNG MAN OF VERY RESPECTABLE family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality, where he can have all the comforts of a good home; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, G. L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

NO. 2 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT, A FINE suite of rooms on the first floor, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private table furnished if preferred. Best of references required.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AT NO. 61 WEST 46th-st., with desirable accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; rooms furnished; reference given and required. Apply as above between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., taught at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn. An Ex-Governor of a neighboring State (whose two grandsons are students in Paine's Mercantile College) writes thus: "I have known Col. M. S. Painesten years, and I feel gratified in recommending him as being well qualified for his profession. Col. Paine's plan of book-keeping by single entry is well calculated to instruct and improve all who wish to acquire the art of writing well, embracing as it does the elementary principles of correct penmanship.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students preparing for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges, are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared.
CLARKE & FANNING, Directors.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS.—Circulars may be found at Box No. 195 *Times* Office; at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row; at No. 186 Water-st.; at the office of either of the daily papers in Brooklyn, or by inquiring of the subscriber, at No. 55 Sands-st., Brooklyn. J. A. NASH.

ACCOUNTS—BOOK-KEEPING—WRITING—ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Pupils entering now can take a general or special course on low terms, and be prepared for business in a superior, practical manner.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC AND WRITING.—W. J. RENVILLE, No. 362 Broadway, continues the system of instruction so successfully pursued by him for the past fifteen years. Students are taught separately, and receive earnest, careful attention. For sale, "Renville's System of Book-keeping."

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER is desirous of a re-engagement; her qualifications are English, French (which she speaks fluently) and music; no objection to go south or to Havana; refers to the family with whom she is at present residing as governess. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box 109 *Times* Office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ton, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—PRIVATE LESsons reduced to $10 a quarter. Best City references given. Address L. KIEFFER, Artist, 45 Bleecker-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 38th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and reference,) Teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post office.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY OF AMPLE experience, and who is competent to teach and undertake the entire management of young children, would like to enter upon an engagement; would not object to superintend household affairs in addition to her other duties. References of the most unquestionable character given. Address J. C. H., Box No. 198 *Times*.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady, of experience in teaching the English branches, Latin, music, painting, French, &c., desires an engagement in a family or school. Salary to suit the times. Reference—Hon. Geo. Bancroft, No. 17 West 21st-st. Address J. L. E., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, for four days.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of forming an engagement as daily governess, to teach small children English, music and the rudiments of French; or would have no objections to go as resident governess where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Address J. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF education and refinement wishes a position as private tutor. He teaches the English classics, French and music. Testimonials of the highest character. Address EDUCATION, Station D., Bible House. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO INSTRUCT in a few pupils in French, or would accept a situation in a private school, in Brooklyn, to instruct in the usual English branches and French. Best references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 293 Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY ALREADY ENGAGED IN TEACHing in New-York, wishes to obtain another tuition of a few hours daily. Call at, or address TEACHER, No. 20 9th-st., South Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT SING SING—A FIRST-CLASS Gothic cottage, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt; fine garden; abundance of choice fruit of all kinds; healthy location; fine view of the Hudson. Will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A NEW AND brick cottage, with nearly two acres in garden, abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, fine view of the Hudson, a stream of water running through the grounds, and near the depôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A NEW AND convenient cottage, with nearly half an acre of ground in garden; abundance of choice fruit; near the depôt and steamboat landing; in a good neighborhood. Price, $3,500. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYtown, with two acres of ground in garden and lawn, and an abundance of choice fruit; fine view; in a good neighborhood; one mile from the depôt. Price to suit the times. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentleman, $1.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $22 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a place as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; she has lived for years in the family of the advertiser, who recommends her in the highest terms.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation of chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and do plain sewing; got good references. Call at the upholsterer's shop, corner 16th-st. and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, lately arrived from London; one as chambermaid and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; good reference given. Call at No. 107 East 31st-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a hotel. Can fulfill all orders in short notice; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a hotel. Can fulfill all orders in short notice; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has excellent City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook; would assist in washing or go as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, an excellent laundress; is kind and obliging. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., in the cottage on the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches and all kinds of desserts; also a first-class baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; she truly understands her business, and would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference given; she can be seen for two days at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and a first class baker of bread and pastry; understands all sorts of soups and deserts; no objection to to the country; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at 116 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable first-class cook; the best City references can be given. Inquire at No. 298 East 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference given. Call, or address, at No. 2 Washington-square East.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A FIRST class cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 9th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook. Call at No. 108 Eldridge-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a steady, well disposed Protestant young woman, with good City reference for honesty, sobriety and competency. She is found a good cook and excellent laundress; makes nice bread and biscuit, &c. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY TIDY, respectable Protestant woman, a situation in the above capacity; she understands pastries and the making of bread; is also a good washer and ironer for a private family. Can give the best of reference. No objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, middle-aged, wishes a situation in a small family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook and bread baker; good reference. Call at No. 289 West 17th st., rear house, Monday and Tuesday.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer; good references given. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a Protestant woman; is willing to assist with the washing. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 31 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 204 Union-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a hard-working, capable servant, as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an economical and faithful girl, neat in her duties, and very highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GERMAN Protestant girl, with the best of references from her last employers, desires a situation in City or country as general housework; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; no objections to take a place as chambermaid and laundress; is fully competent to fill her station; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, LAUNDRESSES, GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—About twenty first-class servants engage in situations every day at the First-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. The best place in this City for respectable employers to get superior servants, and for highly-recommended, nice, tidy and capable girls to get good places—no others need apply. All nations and religions required. Patronized by the best families.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a protestant woman, to do the housework in a small family; good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 460 Hudson-st., between Morton and Barrow-sts.

AS LADIES'-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted in a first-class family, by a respectable young lady, fully competent and with good reference; also, a seamstress by the day or week, and by a smart young woman as chambermaid and waitress; and two good cooks, washers and ironers. Apply in the variety store, No. 402 4th-av., near 29th st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced laundress, family washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability from families in which worked with her the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., second door from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY COMPEtent woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do chamber-work and sewing, and make herself useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman from Connecticut desires a situation as child's nurse in a first-class family. Can be seen for two days at at No. 111 Cannon-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands embroidery; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A THOroughly competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to make herself useful. Has the best City reference from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; is quick at the needle; a competent chambermaid; is a neat shirt-maker; does all styles of family sewing. Will travel with a lady, or as lady's maid and seamstress; will wait on a lady who boards. Call at or address, for two days, No. 216 East 23d st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG English man. (Protestant,) a situation as thorough groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses; has had many years' experience in the above capacity; has the best of City reference for character and capability from his last employer. Can be seen at the Veterinary, No. 98 East 13th-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., for three days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, of long experience who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Gallagan's saddler's shop, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman and groom; has had long experience in Europe and in this country; can give several years' City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a sober, steady man, a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden, hotbeds and grapevines; has four years' reference. Address M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SMART, active and intelligent young man, desires a situation as coachman or groom in a private family, and can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 5 West 15th st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man, (English) throughly understands his business in all its branches. Address or call on R. S., care T. Sanders, No. 147 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address B. D., Box 206 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant single Englishman, a situation as coachman and gardener, or farmer; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is also willing to make himself agreeable and useful about a gentleman's place. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing W. W., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH three years' reference, wishes a situation; he understands everything connected with a farm; is also a good driver, and understands the care of stock, &c. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Notes addressed to L. S., left at the desk of the City Market, (Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.,) will receive immediate attention, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; good character and capability; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, in the Cabinet maker's store.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single man, a situation as waiter, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having lived as butler for many years in both England and Ireland; has no objection to wait on an invalid gentleman; has excellent reference both from the old country and this; no objection to the country. Address M. S., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good washer and ironer. Protestant preferred. Call at No. 33 East 21st-st., from 9 A. M to 1 P. M.

NURSE, &c.—WANTED, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, a neat, tidy girl, to help take care of children and do plain sewing; she must be thoroughly competent to take care of a baby. Apply, this day, Monday, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 287 West 19th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of and in conformity to the statutes of the State of New-York, that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, and formed under the said statutes under the name and firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM, and which by the original certificate of the formation thereof, was to commence on the 1st day of January, 1855, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1857, and which was thereafter renewed and continued pursuant to said statutes, such renewal to commence on the 31st day of December, 1857, and to terminate Dec. 31, 1860, is again renewed and continued for the period hereinafter specified, beyond the period fixed for its duration by said first-mentioned renewal; that the said again renewed limited partnership is to be conducted in the City of New-York under the same name or firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM as heretofore; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said limited partnership during such renewal or continuance last aforesaid, is as heretofore, the Commission and Importing business or buying and selling any Goods and Merchandise generally; that the same general partners to wit, WILLIAM WATT, WILLIAM H. DUNNING, and JOHN GRAHAM, who each and every one of them reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners who are and will continue to be interested therein during such second renewal. That, as heretofore, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, who resides in the said City, County and State of New-York, is and will continue to be the special partner interested therein; that the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR hath heretofore in the original formation of the said limited partnership and its former renewal as aforesaid, contributed to the Common Stock of said partnership the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in cash actually paid in; that no part of said sum has been withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, nor has the same been reduced by payment of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, but the same is unimpaired and is to remain as the capital investment of the second contribution to the Common Stock of the same during this second renewal or continuance of said limited partnership; that this said renewed partnership is to commence on the 31st day of December, 1860, and to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1863.

Made and signed in the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D., 1860.

WILLIAM WATT,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
JOHN GRAHAM.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1858, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue to general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 61 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, reduced or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed.) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF JOHN C. TUCKER & CO. was dissolved on the 31st day of December last by its own limitation. JOHN C. TUCKER is sole liquidator, and he alone has authority to use the name of the late firm in liquidation and settlement.

Dated Jan. 2, 1861. JOHN C. TUCKER,
THOS. SMITH, Jr.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that THOMAS SMITH, Jr., and CHARLES L. CURTIS and SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, who respectively reside in the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, and ENOCH C. ROBERTS, who resides in the City and County of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of SMITH & CURTIS, for the general purpose of buying and selling hardware and such other articles as are usually dealt in by hardware merchants, in which all the partners interested are the said THOMAS SMITH, Jr., and CHARLES L. CURTIS, who are the General Partners, and the said SAMUEL J. W. BARRY and ENOCH C. ROBERTS, who are the Special Partners; that the said SAMUEL J. W. BARRY and ENOCH C. ROBERTS have each severally contributed the sum of $15,000 as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and terminate on the last day of December, 1863.

Dated New-York

AUCTION SALES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock.
Positive unreserved sale of the entire elegant rosewood furniture, valuable paintings, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel; superb piano-fortes, bronzes, Sevres vases, and rare and unique curiosities, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of the sale make it imperative that the whole should be sold strictly without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS
contain magnificent full suites in crimson and maroon, brocatel and velvet, marble-top centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, French escritoire, marble pedestals and bronzes, silk and lace curtains, paintings, etruscan ornaments, ormolu chandeliers, tapestry carpets, with elegant rosewood chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, glassware, silver, coins, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 8th inst, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant Household Furniture, comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood marble top sofas and corner etageres, centre and sofa tables, French plate pier glasses, gas chandeliers, library, secretary, book-cases; carved and plain rosewood, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture; oak and walnut dining-room and library furniture, carpets, mattresses, &c.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the Salesrooms No. 55½ Pine-st., comprising the entire furniture of a first-class house: rosewood suites in brocatelle, bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, centre and side tables, oil-paintings, carpets, beds, bedding, china glass and plated ware, extension table, oil-cloths, hall stands, chandeliers, &c. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE OF CHURCH PEWS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the New Baptist Church, in Madison-av., corner 31st-st., the pews in said church. By order,
WM. JAS. TODD, } Committee.
WM. H. CHAPMAN. }

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF CABINET MAKERS' STOCK,
On TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 37 and 39 King-st., a large lot of rosewood and mahogany furniture, finished and unfinished; rosewood and maple veneers, lumber, varnish cans, paints, tools, work benches, &c. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 136 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or any parts thereof, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and fixtures of every kind, and wood and property connected with the equipment, working, operating and conducting of said railroad when owned, or thereafter acquired, by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, or any part of those then used, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and parcel of said railroad, and were to be used and sold therewith, and appropriated thereto, and were to be taken as a part of the realty.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
Dated Jan. 15, 1860.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.—A. M. CRISTADORO will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 Nassau-st., the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of letter, cap, bill and note paper, full and half-bound blank books, memorandum, pass, time-books and diaries, portfolios, wallets, porte-monnaies and pocket-books, portable writing-desks, chessmen, dominoes, playing cards, games; also, gold pens and pencil cases, large lot of envelopes, pens, lead pencils, and a large assortment of stationery, law blanks, and paper and fancy goods, together with store fixtures, consisting of counters, shelving show-cases, desk, sashes, one law-blank case, and iron safe, by order of L. JACOBS, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JAN. 7, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 149 Mercer-st., the entire handsome household furniture consisting in part of the following: 2 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatel; 2 pier glasses, lace and brocatel window curtains, gas chandeliers, oil paintings and engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China vases and mantle ornaments, dinner and tea sets of silver-plated ware, enameled chamber furniture, marble tops, best curled hair mattresses, feather beds and beddings, spring mattresses, toilet sets, kitchen and basement furniture. The whole for absolute sale. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A COTTAGE AND about two acres of land, situated in the village of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, being the late residence of Charles U. Cushman, deceased.

Besides the house, which is in excellent repair, there are on the premises a barn and all other necessary outbuildings, cistern, never-failing spring of water, eighty pear trees of the choicest kind, and a great variety of other fruit trees.

The above will be sold at auction at the Rhinebeck Hotel, in the village of Rhinebeck, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, inst. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

MARY CUSHMAN, Executrix.

ADRIAN E. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story brick house and lot, No. 14 Wooster-st., east side, between Canal and Grand sts. Lot 22 ft. front, 21 ft. 9 ins. rear, by 100 ft. 4 ins. on the southerly side, and 100 ft. 8 ins. on the northerly side. House 22 by about 44 ft., with extension. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, at Chichester's stores, foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, 14,000 Gunny Bags. Can be seen on the premises before the sale.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—1 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from Williams' depôt. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 11:30 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. Returning, will leave Albany, 1 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 1:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train; Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with Trains NORTH and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie Train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., and 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill Train, 5:30 P. M.	5.55 P. M.
Sing Sing Train, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown Train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 9:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:30 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M., returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c., on and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Hunter's Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3:30 P. M. train runs to Yaphank.) Greenport, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. Patchogue, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 11 A. M., 3:45 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM FOOT OF COURTLANDT-ST. AND FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad-st., (one door from Wall.)
P. M. MYERS, (late of Kirtland & Co.,) B. G. LENNOX.
Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.
Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Manhattan Bank,	Bank of the Commonwealth,
Halstead, Haines & Co.,	Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.,
Lewis B. Brown & Co.,	Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge,
Woodruff & Robinsons,	O. M. Bogart.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860:

RESOURCES.

1.	Loans and Discounts	$305,321 68
2.	Overdrafts	
3.	Due from Banks	5,451 92
4.	Due from the Directors of the Bk.	$33,561 15
5.	Due from Brokers	
6.	Real Estate	75,860 00
7.	Specie	63,921 14
8.	Cash Items	29,011 38
9.	Stocks, $100,000 par value	100,000 00
10.	Bonds and Mortgages	
11.	Bills of Solvent Banks	6,321
12.	Bills of Suspended Banks	
13.	Loss and Expense Account	4,050 00
	Total	$589,940 12

LIABILITIES.

1.	Capital		$206,525 00
2.	Circulation Registered	94,100	
	Circulation not Registered		
	Total	$94,100	
	Less Notes on hand	13,610	80,490 00
3.	Profits		33,734 71
4.	Due to Banks		
5.	Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6.	Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7.	Due Depositors on demand		215,307 23
8.	Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		44,883 13
	Total		$589,940 12

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHAS JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of January, 1861.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL Bank on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$2,044,618 25
Overdrafts		1,041 85
Due from Banks		116,076 66
Due from Directors of the Bank	$13,896,22	
Real Estate		55,421 69
Specie		1,419,547 01
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks, &c.		84,731 04
Stocks of the State of New-York and the United States		516,050 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		68,516 00
Bonds and Mortgages		33,550 00
Expense account, (including taxes for the year, $12,831 39,)		20,815 50
Total		$4,358,344 40

LIABILITIES:

Capital		$300,000 00
Circulation Registered	$415,350 00	
Less notes on hand	127,124 00	288,226 00
Profits		696,977 57
Due to Banks		182,950 22
Due Depositors on demand		2,890,190 61
Total		$4,358,344 40

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: JOHN Q. JONES, President, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, an association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN Q. JONES, President.
GEO. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn, by both deponents, the 5th day of January, 1861.
H. C. TALLMAN, Notary Public.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR MAY.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

CHANCE TO MAKE $600.—A PARTY HOLDing a first bond and mortgage of $6,300, on a country seat worth $17,000, near Boston, Mass., (two bondsmen worth over $40,000 each,) will pay $600 bonus to any party who will cash it within one week. The Directors of a Savings Bank, in the vicinity of the property, offer to cash the mortgage among the first loans they make, but the owner is pressed for money and will pay the above bonus to get it immediately.

DAYTON & JONES, Property Exchange,
No. 81 Nassau-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $3,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary. HARRISON HALL, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 66 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 26, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 50 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA R. R. CO.'S BONDS.—On and after Jan. 7, 1861, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 52 Wall-st., New-York, I will pay the interest due the 1st inst., and about 66⅔ per cent. of the principal, due on the three-year Real Estate Extension Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Co.

JAS. H. GOODMAN, Trustee.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE SECOND Mortgage Bondholders (Eastern Division) are requested to send their bonds to Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Broadway Bank, on or before the 10th inst., to be used in Court, if necessary, at the hearing of their suit. By order of the Committee,

D. E. WHEELER, Chairman
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received.

GEORGE T. COBB, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.

J. WALTER WOOD, (lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., 1861, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn, on and after Jan. 2, 1861.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $2,400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Ala., issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their Coupons for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their coupons for payment, on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Ocean Bank	$50	20 Gebhard Ins	$100
10	Clinton Insurance	100	23 Excelsior Ins	50
10	Commerce Ins	100	43 Market Insurance	100
15	6th-av. R	100	46 Hope Ins	50
24	Empire City Ins	100	55 Galena & Chicago R.	100
39	Mercantile Mar. Ins.	100	40 Washington Ins	50
56	Chicago & N. W. R.	100	40 Knickerbocker Ins	40
31	Equitable Ins	35	200 Cairo City Property	100
30	Hamilton Ins	15	500 So. Pacific R	100
40	Jersey City Ins	50	50 American Ex. Ins	100
50	American Tel. Co.	100		

$2,000 Keokuk City (Iowa) 80 per cent. bonds.
$5,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
$10,000 Racine & Miss. R. (W. D.) 1st m. 8 per cent. bds.
$10,000 Flint & Pere Mar. (Mich.) R. 1st m. b'ds (hyph.)

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 10. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
(By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Two months deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 12½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $46 52. A merchant deposited on the 18th, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits made to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; GREENWITH, No. 107, South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 Ofty Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful operation, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victim of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment is the most successful in the world, prepared from a life-time spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S "Cure-All" and "Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, $1. Sold by S. S. RANDALL, No. 416 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, and can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

CAPANTINES—A NEW AND USEFUL INVENtion, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation of the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D Post-office, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition, and who single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1824, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

HUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT SELLING OUT.
Horses, Ponies, Carriages, Harness, Blankets, Liveries, Oiled Clothing and Covers.
Carriage-house, No. 63 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Vice Presidents.
Secretary.

FIF

THE RAREY TROUBLE.

[Continued from First Page.]

National Hall, to sustain Major ANDERSON. Five thousand persons were present. D. LEWIS presided, assisted by Com. STEWART, Major-Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON and others.

Resolutions were adopted heartily approving of the conduct of Major ANDERSON; calling on the President to provide him with all the force he requires for the defence of his position; declaring that all persons who wage war against the United States, and all who aid, counsel and sanction them, public enemies, and declaring that the American flag shall be protected to the last extremity.

Speeches were made by J. MURRAY RUSH, Democrat; CHARLES GIBBONS, Republican, and MARK MUNDAY, Union. The enthusiasm was intense.

SALUTES FOR MAJOR ANDERSON.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment last evening, under Capts. BRYSON and VAN INGEN, fired a salute of 33 guns and 33 rockets in honor of Maj. ANDERSON and his brave men. National airs were performed amid cheers for Maj. ANDERSON, and Secretaries HOLT and STANTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

One hundred guns were fired on the Common to-day in honor of Maj. ANDERSON.

The steam-frigate *Mississippi* has been taken from the dry dock at the Navy-yard, thoroughly repaired.

AUBURN, Saturday, Jan. 5.

One hundred guns were fired in this city this evening in honor of Major ANDERSON.

UTICA, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Two salutes of thirty-three guns each were fired here this afternoon for Major ANDERSON and the Union.

It is proposed to honor the memory of Old Hickory in the same way on Tuesday next, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMER MARION.

CAPT. SAM. WHITING AND THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Capt. SAM. WHITING, who, some four months since, took command of the steamer *Marion*, it seems has not yet substituted the Palmetto flag for the American ensign on board of his ship. Soon after his arrival at this Port, on his last trip, he received the following letter:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29, 1860.

CAPT. SAMUEL WHITING—*My Dear Sir*: On your departure from here t is morning, did you, when abreast of Fort Sumter, hoist or have hoisted at your ship's peak the American ensign or the Palmetto flag? Great excitement exists here that it was the American ensign, and that it was hoisted immediately, and then dipped or lowered. Soon after the Federal flag was hoisted at Fort Sumter, my attention was called while on the wharf, and a flag was seen by several parties, including Mr. PLANE, Mr. UPSON, New-York, pilot of Nashville, and the writer, but of what denomination we were unable to ascertain. Please write me, or telegraph, and let me know if it was the Palmetto or American ensign, and if you took any passengers from that port. Yours truly,

J. M. TUOMEY.

Capt. WHITING's answer was, "that he was born under the Stars and Stripes, had always sailed under them, and, with the blessing of God, would die under them." The *Marion* left New-York on Saturday for Charleston.

THE HORSE-TAMER AT NIBLO'S.

Rarey, and his Appearance before a Metropolitan Audience.

Philanthropists in all ages have been honored amongst their fellows. Merciful men! Those who feel kindly towards man and beast are considered worthy of honorable mention in the beatitudes of our Saviour. Probably there is not a reader of this paper who has not often and often shuddered at witnessing the inhuman, the barbarous and wicked treatment of horses or cattle by fiends in human shape, and who has not burned with smothered indignation or boiled over with rage at some wanton act of cruelty manifested by a driver towards his mere noble brute. So prevalent had this system of cruelty to animals become, that States found it necessary to pass stringent laws concerning it, and Societies were formed in many of the larger cities, whose prime object and end were the prevention of cruelty to dumb animals.

We hailed the advent of Mr. RAREY when, years ago, he first announced from the Green Mountains of Vermont his system of kindness, of gentleness and education for the brute creation. We hailed with joy the accounts of his subsequent triumphs in the old country, where, before great and little, Courts and stables, city and village, he exhibited his skill, taught the lessons of "mercy to the beast," and initiated a process of mild breaking, which was vastly and in marked contrast with the outrageous and villainous plan of "rough-breaking" for which English hostlers are famous. We continue the hailing process, and welcome Mr. RAREY to his native land. He comes well recommended; he promises big things; and we assure him there is a wide field for his humane operations, even in and about this great City.

Mr. RAREY wisely refrains from clap-trap and from theatrical display of any kind. The simple announcement of a

FIRST LECTURE,

induced us on Saturday afternoon to proceed to that time-honored institution, Niblo's Garden, with the intention of closely observing and carefully scrutinizing the man, his horses, and the communication between them. At the doors was a tremendous crowd. The hour of two was the appointed time for the opening, but this was long before. Clergymen, sports, ladies, b'hoys, merchants, fasts, schoolboys and horsemen, were indiscriminately mixed and dreadfully jammed. The doors opened and a thousand impulsive people pushed and scrambled and tore their clothes, till they passed the little entrance, and then ran like mad to secure the best parquette seats, and found ——they were all reserved, as was the entire body of the house. Considering the fact that the day was sandwiched between a Fast-day and a Sabbath, it occurred to us that the profanity of some of the disappointed ones was rather steep—however, one and all raced quickly up the stairways, and in less than fifteen minutes the several tiers of the spacious building were filled to repletion, while below there was not a human being except the various ushers and the half-dozen policemen who are always on hand, in case of an emergency.

An hour soon passed, and when the curtain-bell rang there was an audience of which Mr. RAREY might well be proud, and with whose outlay he was doubtless satisfied.

The curtain was rolled up and a well-arranged

STABLE-YARD,

with boarded sides and rear, a roped front, and a sawdusted ground was disclosed to the view. Upon the saw-dust was heaped hay to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. Into this area Mr. RAREY advanced on a long dog-trot, until he reached the centre, when he stopped and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It will afford me pleasure, in my lecture this afternoon, to explain to you the peculiarities in my system of horse-taming; to recount to you some of my successes, and to exhibit to you my power. I have but recently returned from England; there I met with marked success, until public attention was greatly interested in my exhibitions. Many converts to the system were made and much good was done, when a spirit of cavil was raised by some, and it was publicly stated that what I had done was all very well, but that there was one horse I wouldn't dare to touch. I at once wrote to the owner of the horse, (which was the famous *Cruiser*,) requesting particulars concerning his character and, also that he might be sent to me. The owner, Lord DORCHESTER, answered me courteously and fully—but said I would have to go to the horse, as he was too fierce to be sent to me. Quietly, and as I imagined unknown, I went to see the horse. I found that the half had not been told—he would bite, kick, beat and throw. No one dared approach him. Having kicked to pieces his wooden box, they kept him in a brick one—he was heavily muzzled and strapped and had not been out for three years; he would have been killed, but his owner hated to lose him as he was a very valuable horse, and of a noted blood breed; his sides were bruised and his hips scarified, and I was compelled to wait until she was healed before I could work on him, so I went back to London, but before I got there some one had put it in the papers that "RAREY had been to see *Cruiser*, and was afraid to touch him." Under this imputation I remained three weeks, then brought the horse to London, tamed him, exhibited him, satisfied the cavilers, and again went on successfully. With this brief introduction I will now proceed with the practical part of the entertainment, and present for your consideration,

"CRUISER."

On bounded the far-famed animal—fire in his eye, blood in his nostrils, nerve in his ear, and pride in his port. Not so little of him as we expected to have seen, but a stallion of undoubted blood, a descendant of noble sires, and only degraded in the odious squaring of his long and bushy tail. Curiosity is an undoubted element in *Cruiser's* character—he looked knowingly up and down, to the right and the left—and, as if pleased by the immensity of his audience and the thunderous applause therefrom, neighed most spiritedly, and fondled his master with his head. Mr. RAREY then stated that *Cruiser* had not been on the stage since he left England, had had no rehearsal, and was as fresh to him as to the audience—yet, said he, "instead of kicking and pulling, as he used to do, he will fondle me with his head, and give me his foot like a gentleman"—both of which things the docile animal then did. RAREY and the horse then proceeded to exhibit, they walked up and down, they trotted briskly around the stage, they wheeled about and turned about and did every thing that equine or human muscle will permit of, until they wearied. Then the tamer took from his pocket two leather belts or straps and proceeded to operate upon the tamed. And as in this operation consists all that he ever does with the wildest and most vicious horse, and as these straps are all the instrumentalities by which he works, it will be found interesting, doubtless, to the reader to follow them.

Running his hand quietly down the left fore-leg of the horse, Mr. RAREY quickly fastened the strap about his fetlock, and pulling it up suddenly, removed from the horse one-fourth of his motive capacity; after which he led him limping around the stage, the horse being necessarily unable to paw or to strike out with his feet. He then fastened the second strap on the fetlock of the off fore-leg and ran it through the belly-band for a purchase; the horse was then started forward, the strap being pulled stringently at the same time, and in the twinkling of an eye-ball the animal was upon his knees. For awhile he struggled but finally yielded and fell upon his side. While in this position RAREY jumped over him, crept between his legs, stood upon him and gently stroked him; then taking him by the head, he pulled him around the stage, indicating great physical skill on his own part, and Christian forbearance on the part of *Cruiser*. All at once and unexpectedly, after the straps had been loosed, the horse leaped up and dashed wildly at an attendant, who, dressed in black, with arms folded, had been contemplating the performance in the attitude of "NAPOLEON at Fontainbleau," causing him to jump into the air about eight feet and a half or nine feet, and then ran frantically around the area until Mr. RAREY caught him and explained to the audience that his sides were quite sore from chafing received in the stall on shipboard, and consequently he did not like to be dragged about. The audience generously gave several rounds of applause, during which Mr. RAREY retired taking the horse, once so wild and nervous, but now so gentle and calm—a great contrast to what, from the following description of Lord DORCHESTER, he was two years since:

"*Cruiser*, by *Venison*, dam by *Little Red Rover*, was bred by me in 1852, and I consider him to have been vicious from a foal; he was always troublesome to handle, and showed temper on every opportunity. On his road here from Danebury, he went on his knees, and tore the ground up with his teeth. I have seen him lean against the wall of his box and kick and scream for ten minutes together. In 1855 the Rawcliffe Stud Company and myself entered into an agreement respecting him, by which they were enabled to purchase the half of him on reasonable terms, provided they liked his stock; but notwithstanding the latter were much admired I was requested to remove him after the second season, his savage propensities rendering the care of him too dangerous an office for any man in their employ. I was assured by the manager of the Rawcliffe Stud, that for days he would allow no one to enter his box, and on one occasion tore an iron bar, one inch thick, in two with his teeth. If Mr. RAREY can tame him, I feel certain no horse can withstand his art."

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

GREYWELL, April 3, 1858.

Having brushed his coat and his hair, Mr. RAREY announced the second part of the entertainment to be a trial of his skill upon a large white horse, who, though generally tractable, was exceedingly nervous, and, according to the statement of the person who brought him, has so hard a mouth that he invariably

"PULLS HIS OWNER'S ARMS OFF."

The horse was a fine appearing animal, of good action and powerful carriage, and during the remarks of Mr. RAREY stood patiently by his side.

The horse, said Mr. RAREY, has a mind as well as you or I. Every action is premeditated—every start, kick, shrinking, or running, is caused by fear or anger. He is influenced by outward surroundings as we are, and has his loves and his hates. The horse is the most noble of all animals—his nature is that of kindness to every one, and only when he fears hurt or harm will he evince other than a good disposition. You can never tame a horse by brutal treatment—rough breaking does no good but much harm. The first end to be attained by a breaker is a thorough understanding between himself and the horse. Never run *at* a horse. Most people in attempting to catch a horse—grab at him, thus (here suiting the action to the word, Mr. RAREY rushed violently at the horse, who naturally jumped back. RAREY then feinted a grab at his bridle, which he also resisted. Then, catching the bridle, he pulled with all his might, while the horse pulled stiffly in an opposite direction. This was kept up, perhaps, five minutes, till the horse, not knowing who, what or where he was, pranced and kicked, plunged and reared, and shied one way and then another, as if he was distracted. *That*, resumed the lecturer, is the popular way of catching and quieting a horse. How would you like it if, meeting a friend in the street, you should be caught by your nose? [Laughter.] Not much. Well, the horse is just as sensitive about his nose as you are about yours. Treat him kindly, use him gently, and you can handle his head with perfect impunity; and not only that, but he will rest it against you, will smell of you, and put his head in your pocket, if it's big enough. (Here Mr. RAREY smoothed, stroked, caressed and fondled the animal's head, and in a moment his nervous trepidation was gone,—he was gentle, he was kind, and we think you'd rarely find, a nicer horse than that old grey.) The trouble with this horse is, that he pulls dreadfully. His owner says he can't hold him, and that he heads so strong as to pull the driver's arms off. Now there is no need of that. If you only understand the nature of the horse and impress upon him the stern but gentle fact, of your mastery, he will not be fractious. He will obey a gentle pull quicker than a hard one. His mouth is very sensitive—you can't improve it. It is a well-known fact that horses will obey a lady's guiding better than a man's—it's because they don't jerk so hard. Now this horse who pulls so hard, and whose driver is in constant fear of arm-dislocation, I have never seen before, and yet I will, as now I do lead him with a straw. It is the most natural thing in the world for a horse, when he finds you intend to subjugate him, to pit himself against you—to try strength against strength and will against will. (Here, and during the latter part of these remarks, RAREY led the horse hither and thither by means of a straw, which he had looped through the bit-ring.) It was like the old song of "Mary had a little lamb, whose fleece was white as snow, and everywhere that Mary went, the lamb was sure to go." Hard puller or not, we cannot say, but one thing is certain he obeyed perfectly, to the entire justification of the tamer and the perfect satisfaction of the audience, who manifested the same by a blistering clapping of hands, a dust-raising stamping of feet, and a throat-scraping torrent of "hi hi's," such as New-York sports alone can give, and which caused the horse to start as if frightened.) If, continued Mr. RAREY, the audience will kindly suppress any manifestations of applause, I will consider it a favor, and will be able more easily to proceed with my operations.

Perfect silence indicated the willingness to oblige Mr. RAREY, who at once proceeded to illustrate in a manner more pleasing to the audience than the horse.

I have often, said he, been angry with farriers for the bungling and careless way in which they took hold of a hoof, when about to shoe it. There is a right and a wrong way. Don't grab at it, as if it was a roasted apple in a furnace, but begin thus—pat the horse's neck, pat his shoulder, lean yourself familiarly against the upper part of his leg, run your hand gently and soothingly down to his foot, and then easily, steadily (not steady by jerks) take it up—all motive for resistance being absent, the foot will lie peacefully in the hand, the nerves are relaxed, and you can throw it up and up, so, and there will be no trouble. Now I will—although there is no absolute necessity for it in this case—apply the straps, as on *Cruiser*, and you will see the same results. There, now, the strap is on and the horse has learned his first lesson, namely, that though he can walk and, so to speak, trot, he is powerless for evil. This is a very good way to use horses who are ugly in harness; and by the way, I will here say a few words about the reasons which impel horses to kick when in harness. They kick because they are afraid—looking back, they see the wheels running after them, and they at once think—for think they do—that they ought to run too, and so they try it on; that being the case, the wheels keep up with the horse, and he finding that he can't get away, becomes still more frightened, begins to kick, and kicking, gets hurt, and being hurt, continues his fear until the wagon is smashed to pieces. Now, if the horse has been shown the wagon, had nosed it, and been aware of its peaceful nature, he would not be afraid. If not, he will do the same every time he is put before a wagon, and if he is not always so bad, he will invariably have fear just as you, who, having been bitten by a neighbor's savage dog, would never go by the house again without dreading a recurrence of the bite, and would keep a sharp lookout. The horse meanwhile had been standing on a tripod, doubtless wondering at the novel position in which he was placed and at the vast audience before him. Mr. RAREY having fastened the second strap as above, endeavored to trip the horse, but he was not inclined to be tripped. Then came a different tug from that to which the horse was used—it was the tug for the mastery; now upon his knees, then upon his hind legs, now upon his haunches, and again upon his knees, snorting, foaming, careening, plunging, and very, very warm. So was RAREY; with all his might he held the strap, with all his might he pushed against the horse; he didn't succeed, and to the uninitiated it looked rather mixed—bets not far from even could doubtless have been taken and not a few thought RAREY had met his match—but he wiped his face with his handkerchief and said: "Its useless to be in a hurry—the difference between me and this horse is simply a difference of opinion, he thinks I can't get him down, and I think I can. After he has kicked and plunged a little longer—at the very longest fifteen minutes, and has gotten himself and me, too, entirely out of breath, he will be convinced of his helplessness, will cave in and be a happy horse. I, you see, am in no danger; the horse can't kick me nor paw me; I keep close by his shoulder and patiently wait—"

The horse at this point made one final struggle, gave one rousing farewell *coup de* two legs, and rolled over on his side, thus acknowledging the supremacy of his opponent, who immediately went through a series of gymnastic performances such as he did with *Cruiser*, and was in the act of undoing the second strap, when some graceless unbeliever in the second tier cried out: "Say, Pop, tell us how you got that strap on *Cruiser*—that's what we want to know?"—at which about nineteen hundred and ninety-eight people, virtuously indignant, hissed, and two aiders and abettors of the scoffing inquisitor sustained him, saying: "Yes, tell us that—that's a very different thing?" "I'll tell you about that at another time," said RAREY. "And that will cost another dollar, I s'pose," responded the "voice"—who was instantly greeted with a second storm of hisses, after which little episode, and the proposal by some of the bloods to "throw that fellow out," Mr. RAREY went on: "This horse, upon whose back I am now sitting, is conscious that I am his master; he sees that I do not intend to abuse my power, and is just as contented as a subjugated and forgiven child would be, (whereupon the horse keeled over with his hind legs and threw RAREY on the ground;) *that* is because he isn't tamed all over; a horse may be time in his fore feet and wild in his hind feet."

Mr. RAREY then related an interesting anecdote concerning an exhibition made by him before Queen VICTORIA, Prince ALBERT, the Prince of Wales, and "many others of the royal family." It seems the Prince Consort had a very powerful and nervous animal on whom he was desirous of having the Rareyian system tried, and having sent for him, told RAREY he would walk about the place for half-an-hour and then call. At the expiration of less than fifteen minutes the royal party was sent for, and the horse was brought in calm and serene as a Summer's eve, and docile in the most marked manner, although his spirit was not injured in the least. The Queen thought some drug had been used, so wonderful was the change, and so great was the fame thereof that it spread into all the country round about. Indeed, this drug supposition was the means of making one man's fortune. Having cunningly devised some secret ointment, he advertised it as RAREY'S salve, and sold immense quantities at very high prices.

Inasmuch as the horse was not "tamed all over," he drew him all about the ring, showed him still further his dominion over him, and then handled his hoofs as he would a knife and fork, so that no one could doubt the truth of his assertion, "Now, the horse *is* tamed all over."

Continuing his address he said: There are a great many ways of harnessing and saddling horses. By some of them you can spoil the best-tempered animal in the world—you can scare the life out of him, you can make him nervous, peevish and fretful. In this, as in everything, the basis on which you should work, is, that the horse has common sense. If you put your hand before his eyes, if you go carefully behind him, he says to himself, "That fellow's up to mischief." But if you let him see that all is right, he don't care what you put on him. Now, for instance, I take this saddle, (suiting the action to the words,) and, first of all, show it to the horse. He smells of it, looks at it carefully, and makes up his mind that it won't hurt, bite or injure. I then put it, thus, over his head, down his neck, on to his back. Then I take it and then throw it on him in this way. He has seen it, and don't object.

In mounting a horse, many people go to work with the wrong end first, as indeed they do about everything. It's as simple as possible. You don't want to have all of your weight come on one side of the horse; if you do, the saddle is drawn on one side, and it is not easy for the horse to sustain it, but you should do, so, place your hand on his neck, bearing thereon so that the hand shall balance the foot, then spring lightly in. You can do this as well when the saddle is ungirted as when tightly fastened. In the head the horse has immense power. No man can ever hope to hold in a running horse by pulling evenly upon the bit; he might as well try to lift himself over the fence by pulling at his boot-straps; it can't be did. When a horse's head is turned to one side he is compelled to so arrange his legs that they will properly balance him—he cannot run forward—therefore my advice would be if a horse is running away, or if he refuses to go, to pull tightly as I now do upon the right rein, and force the horse to describe a circle for an indefinite period of time, after which, you may depend upon it, he will not attempt the same trick. They profit by experience—of which fact, they old story of the ass, who was laden with sacks of salt, is an apt illustration. The ass, by lying down in the water, melted the salt and eased his burden, so that he frequently repeated the experiment, until his master, preferring an upright ass to a prone one, loaded him one day with bags of sand, which being wet by the donkey's trick, became so heavy that he could not rise, and never after did his lordship try the experiment. As it is with the saddle or the harness, so it is with all other articles, or even noises. Some horses are frightened by a band of music, and the noise of a drum sets them crazy. Now look at this horse; I hold this drum before him; he, as you perceive, regards it most intelligently. Now I beat it gently, he pricks up his ears; I beat louder, he don't care. I let him see me place it upon his back, he don't care for that. I beat like thunder, and he don't regard it as worthy of the least notice. So, ladies and gentlemen, you have seen that this horse, like the others, is entirely gentle, and in every way subject to my will; and if you will favor me with your patience, I will presently show you something of a different kind, which I have not seen myself, but which, I am told, promises me some hard work.

Mr. RAREY here retired, and the big horse with him, receiving as they went the most vociferous applause.

Shortly after, Mr. RAREY reappeared, and stated that a wild horse from South America, which he had never yet seen, which had arrived that morning, and which had never been broken except to the halter, would now be introduced. The doors opened, and it was evident from the noises, the kickings and the stampings,

THAT GREAT FUN

was soon to be afforded to the audience. In rushed a little pony, with a long shaggy mane, a plump stubby body, a thick wag-tail, a very rough coat and unshodden hoofs. Glaring at the audience, he planted his two fore feet firmly on the ground, and kicked his hinder legs high in air, while his tail stuck straight out like a broom. Down he came towards the footlights, and rearing upon his hind legs, stood there erect, while he furiously pawed the air with fore legs, and seemed to bid defiance to Mr. RAREY and the delighted audience, and dare them, one and all, to touch one single hair. Cautiously, but firmly, RAREY advanced towards his little friend in brown and attempted to jump upon his back—he did it once, he did it twice, he did it three times, but was unable to get on, and the little chap neighed out a sneering horse-laugh as he advised him to "do so some more." We all rejoiced in the spunk of the little chap, we all hurrahed inside and hoped he would prove game to the end, but our hopes were dashed and pony's doom was sealed, when, with conscious power, Mr. RAREY disclosed the fatal strap. Having succeeded in arranging both of them, it became simply a question of time, as to the result. Pony didn't exactly understand it at first—up in the air—down on the ground—now on this side—now on that—with eyes flashing, with ears thrown forward and backward with great rapidity, with nostrils distended, with panting belly and whisking tail did he try his power against that of inexorable fate. His will was tremendous. His determination was complete. On the other hand, it was a treat to watch the Tamer. His physical strength must be very great, and his power of endurance far beyond the average. He was entirely self-possessed, very careful, very soothing, very watchful, very firm, very patient and very unrelenting. The perspiration rolled in streams down his cheeks, and we no longer wondered why he had two handkerchiefs, one in his breast pocket, and one in his coat-tail pocket. He needed them both. During the contest he made occasional descriptive remarks, showing the why and wherefore, and explaining the reason of every movement. Of course he conquered—he always does—it's his way. The little nag seeing that there was but one way to happiness, and that way lay through the valley of humiliation, undoubtedly made up his mind that this was a queer country, and that its people are a queer people, with strange ways towards strange animals, and peacefully surrendered. After he was dragged about in the hay and sawdust for awhile, he was unstrapped, his heels were knocked together, the gymnastic experiments were gone through with, Mr. RAREY jumped upon his back, and from thence made a few remarks. "Now," said he, "this little nag is happy. He considers me his friend; if he didn't, he'd try to get away; he likes me, and will, as you see, follow me wherever I go. I will now show you my Shetland ponies, after which I will detain you but a short time." [Great and long-continued applause, cheers and hurrahs, during which the combatants retired.]

The exhibition of two well-formed but very diminutive Shetlands was the text for a brief discourse upon the cause of their size. Mr. RAREY believes that they are degenerate sons of the Arab race, who, having for years been stinted in food and enfeebled by inter-crossing, have become stunted in growth, though perfect in form. The lecturer stated that he had been all through Arabia, and he desired to correct a false impression concerning the Arabian horses. To his mind the English blood horses are two hundred years ahead of them, and are infinitely preferable in a variety of ways.

The exhibition of *Cruiser* gratified the curiosity of many; the contest with the South American pony pleased the fancy of many; but the taming of a

VICIOUS, BITING HORSE,

excited the liveliest interest and absorbed the entire attention of the audience in the most wonderful degree. After announcing that he "had received letters from several horses in the country, who had not yet arrived," Mr. RAREY read the following, which was received with tumultuous applause by the fancy, the writer being well known to that fraternity, and his horse enjoying a similar notoriety:

HARLEM LANE.

MR. J. S. RAREY:—Having heard that you want vicious horses, I beg to inform you that I have a fine stallion which cost me $2,700, but he is so vicious I have been able to do nothing with him for four years. He is the most vicious horse I ever saw. He has not been out of the stable, and cannot be shod. He is vicious every way—biting, kicking, striking. I do not believe that you can do anything with him, but if you wish, you can try. Very respectfully,

E. LUFF.

The horse was a stallion of great power and beauty. His carriage was noble, and his air that of the war-horse, "who smelleth the battle from afar, and who snorteth gally at the sound of the trumpets." Over his mouth was a heavy iron muzzle, and he was led in by two stable-boys, who looked as if they were frightened and acted as if they expected to be hurt. It was with great difficulty, and only after a protracted struggle, that Mr. RAREY succeeded in subduing him. The horse was particularly sensitive about his head, and his owner stated that he would allow no one to touch him. When RAREY attempted to place gently his hand upon his face he would snort and plunge in the most disgusted manner. After he was down—after he had been thoroughly subjugated fore and aft—after he had been pulled about the ring, and after he was convinced that he was the weaker vessel—he allowed Mr. RAREY to remove the muzzle and to approach his head. The owner of the horse had cautioned Mr. RAREY about letting him catch hold of him, saying that he would never let go; but to the utter surprise of every one, Mr. RAREY not only ran his arm through the horse's mouth, but allowed his naked hand to remain there for some time. Some bright lad in the upper tier noticed a strap about the horse's mouth, and thinking he had discovered a mare's nest, cried out—"Take that strap off his mouth"—"sh! sh!" said the audience—"Certainly," said RAREY, and off went the strap, as in went the hand. "Now," said he, "I don't fear that any harm will come to me. I have tamed horses, and advertised to do so, since I was twelve years old. I have had every limb and almost every bone of my body broken, but being healthy they have healed, and I stand as firm on my legs as ever. I renew my challenge to the world. I will take any and every horse that can be brought to me, and will tame and conquer him by this method. I propose to give another entertainment on Thursday next. I thank you for your cheering presence and your kind attention, and shall ever be pleased to deserve your approbation."

Mr. RAREY then retired, while the audience testified their admiration of his skill, and their satisfaction with his entertainment, in their usual hearty and characteristic manner.

Again Mr. RAREY appeared—again he bowed, and again he retired, covered with sawdust and glory.

His motto is a good one, and none the worse for its antiquity or its source, and we take pleasure in presenting it in full to our readers. It is this:

"A MERCIFUL MAN IS MERCIFUL TO HIS BEAST."

FEARFUL NAVAL DISASTER.

Probable Loss of a United States Man-of-War, with all on board.

There is reason to fear that the United States sloop-of-war *Levant* has gone down with all hands on board.

For the last four weeks apprehension of her loss has been generally gaining currency in the navy, and the news received by the Department at Washington on Friday, to the effect that the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron had not ordered her to stop at any intermediate ports between Honolulu and Panama, has removed the few hopes of her safety that existed.

She had been cruising for some time around the Sandwich Islands, showing the American flag occasionally at different seaboard cities, and had sailed for the head-quarters of the squadron at Panama to replenish her stores and provisions, when last heard from. For over forty days the naval officers and sailors at the latter place were rather anxious about her, and the California mail, some weeks since, brought intelligence of her probable destination. So many ill-founded rumors, however, relative to the alleged wreck of United States men-of-war, of the *Pawnee*, *Seminole*, *Congress*, *Niagara*, &c., have, from time to time, found their way into the newspapers, that we thought best to keep the matter quiet for a while. There is no use, however, in hiding it longer.

The *Levant* is a sailing sloop-of-war of the third class, ranking with the *Vandalia*, *Cyane* and *St. Louis*. She was built at Brooklyn 23 years ago; is 792 tons burden, and carries 20 guns. She served the country well in her time, having cruised actively on the Home, African, East Indies and Pacific squadrons. Side by side with the *San Jacinto*, she, during her last commission, threw in her broadsides to the Barrier Forts on the Canton River, and did much towards capturing them.

After her return from China she was thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Norfolk, from which port she sailed over a year ago for the Pacific Ocean.

The *Levant* was always considered a good, strong ship, but never rated with fast sailers. Her condition up to the date of her departure from the Sandwich Islands was reported to be good. While the *Lancaster* was going out from the Atlantic States, she was temporary flagship of the fleet, Commodore MONTGOMERY and suite being on board.

We append a list of her officers:

Commander—William E. Hunt.
Lieutenants—W. C. B. S. Porter, E. C. Stout, Colville Terrett, R. T. Bowen, Dawson Phoenix, attached to the flag.
Purser—A. J. Watson.
Acting Master—J. C. Mosely.
First Lieutenant of Marines—R. L. Browning.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. S. Gilliam.
Assistant Surgeon—D. E. Montgomery.
Captain's Clerk—A. O. Shuff.
Purser's Clerk—C. Woodward.
Acting Boatswain—H. Edmonston.
Acting Gunner—R. S. King.
Carpenter—John Jarvis.
Sailmaker—C. T. Frost.
Master's Mates—William Lewis, P. Morrison, Samuel H. Drown.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT SPEYER'S BREWERY.—On Saturday afternoon, while some masons were at work on one of the upper floors in SPEYER'S lager-bier brewery, at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, a partition wall gave way, and buried JACOB MUSLER and another man named VOGEL. A quantity of grain stored in the adjoining room rushed in through the broken wall, and in a few moments the unfortunate workmen were covered to the depth of at least ten feet. They were extricated as expeditiously as possible, but before MUSLER could be reached he was suffocated. VOGEL'S legs were both broken by the mass of bricks which fell upon him, and he was otherwise so shockingly injured that little hopes of his recovery are entertained. MUSLER'S remains were taken to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest upon them. The accident was caused, it is said, by the immense weight of the grain heaped against the wall.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS AT TAMMANY HALL.—The Tammany Society, or the Ancient and Honorable Order of the Sons of Columbia, will celebrate the forty sixth anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans to-morrow evening, by giving within the Council Chamber of the Old Wigwam a grand love-feast, or banquet of amity, at which the tomahawk will be buried, the pipe of fraternity smoked, the fires replenished with fresh logs, and the waters of the Big Spring set flowing, to an extent that may astonish all persons of weak minds. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance, and letters from some of the most prominent statesmen of the day in all sections will be read. This will, beyond doubt, be one of the most successful celebrations of ANDREW JACKSON'S victory ever given by St. Tammany, the Sachems, Wiskinkies, and Scalp Indians having made preparations on a vast scale for an immense demonstration; and the old, time-honored dinner, or solid banquet being restored, in place of the more frivolous ball, which has been the weak innovation of late years.

FIRE IN A LODGING-HOUSE—SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given from MURPHY'S lodging-house and bar-room No 280 Bowery, in consequence of a little child having set fire to the window-curtain of an apartment on the second floor. The room was occupied by a Mrs. MCCANN, who became so frightened at sight of the flames that she jumped out of a rear window upon the roof of a shed. Mrs. O'NEIL, another of the tenants, observing Mrs. MCCANN take the leap, and believing that there was danger of suffocating, followed her example, but the result was that each of them was severely injured. The Fourteenth Ward Police conveyed them to the City Hospital, where it was found that each had broken a leg. The fire was extinguished before much damage had resulted.

CHANGE IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—Street Commissioner SMITH has removed Mr. JOHN H. CHAMBERS from the office of Deputy Collector of Assessments, and appointed Mr. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., formerly Chairman of the Hard-Shell Democratic organization of this City, in his place. The office is a lucrative one, and the appointment of Mr. SAVAGE gives general satisfaction. He is regarded as a strictly honest and upright man, who will administer the duties of his office faithfully. The removal of Mr. CHAMBERS was based on a desire to distribute the City patronage more evenly—the Fourteenth Ward having another of the Deputy Collectors of Assessments in the person of Mr. DAVID KISSNER.

New City Government.

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will organize to-day, at noon, by the election of presiding officers, and our new Recorder and City Judge will, for the first time, take their seats upon the Bench of the Court of General Sessions. The Board of Aldermen will doubtless elect HENRY W. GENET to its Presidency, in place of WM. J. PECK, although Alderman TUOMEY had many friends in the caucus who would have been glad, had they been able, to secure his elevation. In the Board of Councilmen, MORGAN JONES will doubtless be re-elected, his course during the past year having given general satisfaction to those interested, and his fairness in deciding questions of parliamentary law being acknowledged by enemies as well as friends. Of Recorder JOHN T. HOFFMAN and City Judge JOHN H. MCCUNN, we have fully expressed our opinions previous to the November election, and have now only to wait and watch their official action to see in how far their respective deportments on the Bench will tally with their professional antecedents and reputations at the Bar. It is thought, and apparently with some good reason, that the Mayor will be utterly powerless over the Aldermen and Councilmen during the balance of his term—Street Commissioner SMITH and City Inspector DELAVAN standing strongly intrenched in public confidence, and no changes in their Departments being contemplated. Register KETCHA has been in harness since the 1st of the month, and such members of the legal profession as have been brought in contact with him, express themselves fully satisfied. On the whole, we make no doubt that the machinery of our City Government in 1861 will be found to work more smoothly and with less offence, fewer sins, and less objectionable legislation than that of the year just closed. Ex-Judge ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL will hereafter devote him elf to the same lucrative and large private practice in criminal cases, which he held before his elevation to the Bench.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, and A. H. Rice, of Boston; C. T. Pond, of Hartford; Rev. J. S. Stone and lady, of Boston; Thomas Eggs, LL.D., of Cork, Ireland; R. Saxton, of the United States Army, and H. Eaton, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. J. H. Reynolds, of Albany, and E. F. Wood, of Savannah, Ga., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Colton, of San Francisco; Maj. Pike and G. W. Thomas, of St. Louis; Dr. Francis Nin, of Havana, and E. D. Bayliss and A. Piper, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. James Lawless, of Delaware; U. D. Swan, of Boston; T. L. Vail, of New-York, and R. M. Mills, of Augusta, Ga., are at the Astor House.

W. H. Gardiner and family, F. d'Hanteville and Chas. Thorndike, of Boston, and H. T. Davis and E. N. White, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. J. M. Reed, of Albany, and S. O. Chittenden, of New-Haven, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Court Calendar—Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 53, 68, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Nos 5270, 1561, 1004, 1363, 738, 839, 1872.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers.—Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 55, 767, 961, 659, 619, 349, 687, 391. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 696, 684, 688, 890, 18, 751, 522, 502, 56, 412, 438, 498, 162, 844, 488, 504, 990, 810, 878, 496, 382, 870, 672, 144, 142, 740.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. *Part II.*—Nos. 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS!
OUT WEST!!
THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 1, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

GENTS: I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City Safe. It was in the fifth story and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire 42 hours. One of the casiors and plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of the safe, if it had been any other but HERRING'S, I should have said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see it opened, and various opinions expressed as to the